The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES

Pritchard Will Insist on Specific Duty on Mica.

LUMBER SCHEDULE NOT DISTURBED

HOME RULERS OPPOSE CHEATHAM FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS.

His Name to be Sent in Tomorrow—Harry Skinner Does a Magnanimous Thing—Republicans Satisfied With Result of Elections.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 4.—When the Tribune representative say Senator Pritchard to-day he had not had the opportunity to examine the Senate tariff bill. He is pleased however, that the Dingley bill in the lumber schedule is not disturbed. The ad valorem duty on mica he will oppose, and expects to substitute specific rates. He knows the influences that secured ad valorem duties, and he hopes to convince the Senate that the mica industry in this country is dependent upon specific duties.

The "home-rulers" in the city are making a desperate effort to defeat Cheatham's appointment as Recorder of Deeds, but it will not succeed. The President assured Representative Skinner this morning that the nomination would be sent to the Senate Thursday. This appointment will give general satisfaction. Cheatham made many strong friends in Congress, and he is regarded here as an exceptionally good man for any place. Almost every body here who knows him says that the President had made a most excellent selection in Cheatham's appointment.

It was a generous and manly thing in Harry Skinner to secure the reinstatement to-day of Harry Lucas, son of his opponent for Congress in the late election. Young Lucas held a position in the War Department, protected by the civil service rules, but was recently removed by Secretary Alger. After hearing Col. Skinner, the Secretary ordered the immediate reinstatment of Lucas. This incident recalls a similar one many years ago. The late H. A. Smith, of Johnston county, who defeated Hon. Sim. H. Rodgers for Congress, signalized his first act as a Congressman after he reached Washington, by appointing young Rodgers, son of his late opponent, to a cadetship at West Point. Such incidents in political life are rare enough to deserve a record.

Republicans here are entirely satisfied with the result of the municipal elections in the State. The Democratic majority of 29 in Asheville, said a prominent western Republican, is virtually a Republican victory, particularly when it is understood that the Democrats voted over two hundred colonized negroes.

There is a hitch of some sort in the appointment of Collector of Customs and postmaster at Edenton. Representative Skinner and State Senator Whedbee called at the treasury department this morning in reference to the collectorship. Other papers have been filed in the department which, Secretary Gage says, demand some notice; and the appointment will not be made at once. What delays the appointment of the postmaster at Edenton is not known.

The sundry civil bill occupied the entire session of the Senate to-day. There was no executive session, and consequently no action in the Purnell nomination.

The following patents were issued today: Britton E. Byrd, Edenton, N. C., station indicator; Horace L. Freeman, Lexington, steam boiler; Miles Glenn, Durham, angle cock for air brake pipes; J. H. Kesler, Winston, pump; Paul Oelson, Durham, graining device; Cornelius Rominger, Reidsville, pants guard; Walter B. Swindell, Charlotte, combined truck and scale.

Design to George T. Brown, Winston, paper lantern-blank; trade mark issued to Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company, Durham, hosiery, yarns, bale fabrics, knit goods and underwear.

A Madman's Act.

New York, May 4.—In a fit of passion Richard Garrity, an iron moulder, this afternoon threw Bernard McDonald, a fellow workman into a cauldron of scalding water. The man was so badly scalded that he will die. The men quarrelled as to which could run out the greatest number of bars in a day. They finally came to blows. McDonald struck Garrity with an iron bar, when, Garrity, furious with rage, seized McDonald, knocked the bar of iron from his hands and dragged him to a cauldron of scalding water. A fierce struggle took place, McDonald loudly calling for help, but before anyone could interfere Garrity pushed him into the water. Garrity has not yet been apprehended.

ALAS! POOR JERRY.

Already a Discredited Leader of the Democratic Party.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 4.—There is no marked affection between Jerry Simpson and the Bryan faction of the Democratic party, since yesterday's House proceedings. Hereafter, it is said, Jerry will not be recognized as a leader. The Kansas Samson is to be short of his locks. The untamed cyclone is no longer a cyclone. Democrats disown him. The downfall of great men is the sorrowful experience of every age. Samson met his Delilah and fell. Jerry has fallen a victim to the seduction of the democracy. If he had maintained his virile scorn of the Democratic party there would be no occasion for mournful reflections upon the wreck of his leadership. Speaking of the matter to-day to the Tribune, Jerry said his purpose was simply to test the honesty of the Democratic party, and that now he is entirely satisfied that neither faction of the party can be trusted.

Homicide at Red Springs.

Special to The Tribune.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 4.—At Red Springs, Roberson county, three white tenants, Norton, White, and Tolar, got into a dispute over a woman, Tolar's wife, and in the fight, which followed, Tolar was killed. White and Norton have been arrested and are in prison at Red Springs. White and Norton claim that they killed Tolar while he was attempting to break into Norton's House.

MORGAN SIDE TRACKED AGAIN

YIELDS FOR CONSIDERATION OF SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Tells of American Citizens Starving in Cuba—The Free Homestead Bill Passed.

Washington, May 4.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Turpie presented a petition of the National Anti-Civil Service League, of Indianapolis, praying for the repeal of the present civil service law, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. Allen called up the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Morgan interposed his Cuban resolution. Pressing his resolution for immediate consideration, Mr. Morgan said: "I have authentic information which I can submit to the Senator from Iowa, and which he will not doubt when I do it, that American citizens as well as Cubans are being penned up and have been penned up in the cities and towns of Cuba by the order of General Weyler, as a military movement, and that they are now literally starving to death in numbers for the want of provisions and supplies."

In reply Mr. Allison said: "I desire very much to have the appropriation bill disposed of now in order that I may for a few days absent myself from the Senate. That is the only personal reason why I urge it now. I have no doubt the Senator from Alabama will have an early opportunity to bring forward this resolution and secure a vote on it. I certainly will interpose no impediment in the pathway of a vote."

Mr. Morgan yielded.

The bill was read, and at 3 o'clock was laid aside for a vote on the free homestead bill. On the final passage of the bill, yeas, 42; nays, 11. Senators Tillman, Pritchard and Butler voted in the affirmative. Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed. Mr. Gorman criticised the bill and protested against its extravagance. Mr. Foraker replied. A long discussion followed on Mr. Foraker's amendment to appropriate $400,000 for the improvement of Tennessee river below Chattanooga. Finally the amendment was withdrawn, and at 4:35 the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

THE RESULT AT ASHEVILLE.

Republicans Elect a Part of Their City Ticket.

Special to The Tribune.

Asheville, N. C., May 4.—The official count of the ballots cast in the municipal election yesterday shows the election of Wm. Hill, Samuel and Kennedy, Republican candidates for aldermen, and J. M. Heston, Republican nominee for Treasurer. The result is a great surprise to the Republicans who, last night, conceded the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

Republicans allege that Democrats practiced fraud. The election will probably be contested.

W. A. H.

Lost on the Beach.

Greenport, N. Y., May 4.—A three-masted coal laden barge went to pieces on the Arragansett beach yesterday. No one was on board at the time. From a card which was found on the beach, it was discovered that the boat hailed from New Bedford and was commanded by Captain Blake. The vessel is a total wreck and nothing is known of the whereabouts of her crew or captain.

What Will Cornwallis Say?

Hillsboro, N. C., May 4.—The old historic town of Hillsboro elected a colored man (Samuel L. Whittel) Commissioner What will Cornwallis say when he returns?

TARIFF BILL REPORTED

Consideration Will be Deferred Until the 18th of May.

IT WAS ALL OVER IN TWO MINUTES

AS REPORTED TO THE SENATE IT IS NOT THE DINGLEY BILL.

Important Changes in Sugar Schedule—Hawaiian Treaty Indirectly Abrogated—A Reduction in Wool Schedule.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—The unexpected has happened again. To the surprise of everybody except those in the confidence of the Senate Finance Committee, the tariff bill was reported to the Senate today. When the committee met this morning, Mr. Jones showed every evidence of complete satisfaction. The Democrats saw that opposition was useless. After a glance at the 216 pages of the bill, a motion to report the bill to the Senate at once was adopted by a vote of 6 to 5, Jones voting with the Republicans. What he got for his vote nobody, who is authorized to speak, can tell. Whether it was the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, or whether he voted with the Republicans from preference, will remain a part of the unexploited history of the bill. Promptly when the Senate opened, Senator Aldrich presented the bill, asked that it go to the calendar until May 18th, and that 5,000 copies of it be printed for the use of the Senate. It was all over in two minutes, and the first battle was won without firing a gun. It is confidently predicted that debate on the bill will end before anybody knows it, and that by June 15th it will be in conference between the houses. As reported to the Senate it is not the Dingley bill. There have been radical departures in making up the schedules and sweeping reductions in rates all along the line.

Among the important changes the following may be noted:

Change of date when the bill is to take effect from May 1st to July 1st.

The elimination of the House retroactive clause and the provision relating to reciprocity. For the latter is substituted the following:

"That whenever any country, dependency or colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by re-manufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or be bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties."

The House provision in the tariff bill keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is stricken out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and impose the same duty on Hawaiian sugars as imposed on sugars from other countries. The sugar schedule is as follows:

"Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms; sirups of cane juice and of beet juice, melada, concentrated, melada concrete, and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope above 87 and not above 88 degrees, .79 of one cent per pound, and for every additional degree .02 of one cent per pound, and fractions of a degree in proportion. Sugar above No. 16, and sugar that has gone through a process of refining, 1.16 of one cent per pound; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing, 35 per centum ad valorem.

"Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color tank bottoms, sirups or toms, sirups of cane juice and beet juice, melada concentrated melada concrete and concentrated molasses testing not more than 87 degrees, 75 per cent. ad valorem. Molasses testing above 40 and not more than 56 degrees, 4 cents per gallon; testing 56 and not above 70 degrees, 8 cents per gallon. Machinery purchased abroad imported and erected in any beet sugar factory, and actually used in the production of sugar in the United States from beets produced therein, within two years from the 1st of July, 1897, shall be admitted free of duty, under regulations as the Scretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

"Maple sugar and maple sirup, 4 cents per pound; glucose of grape sugar, 1½ cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state or unmanufactured 10 per cent. ad valorem; saccharine, $1 per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

"Sugar candy and all confectionery valued at 15 cents per pound or less, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem."

A duty is levied on tea at the rate of 10 cents per pound until January 1st, 1900, after 1900 it is admitted free.

The internal revenue tax on beer and ale has been increased from $1 a barrel to $1.44 a barrel. Hops reduced from 15 to 12 cents a pound. Hides 1½ cents a pound. Lead ore increased from 1 to 1½ cents a pound, pig lead 2 cents, white lead reduced from 3 to 2½ cents a pound.

Wool—On all first-class wools and hair, reduced from 11 to 8 cents a pound; second-class reduced from 12 to 9 cents a pound; third-class, and on camels hair of third-class, of the value of 10 cents a pound, fixed at 4 cents a pound instead of 32 per cent. ad valorem on wools of this class valued at 13 cents a pound. Seven cents a pound on wools and camels hair of the third-class valued at 10 cents a pound, instead of 50 per cent. on wools of same class valued at 13 cents a pound.

Shoddy, etc., reduced from 30 to 20 cents a pound.

Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition not specially provided for shall be subject to the same duties imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for.

Skirted wools of the first-class, as imported in 1890 and prior thereto, shall pay 1 cent a pound in addition to the rates imposed by this act on unwashed wools of class one.

The duty on yarns has been changed so as to read:

"On yarns made wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 35 cents a pound, the duty per pound is fixed at 2½ times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first-class; valued at more than 35 cents per pound the duty is fixed at 3½ times that of unwashed wool of the first-class, and in addition thereto upon all the foregoing 40 per cent. ad valorem."

The cloth schedule is changed so as to read:

"On cloths, knit fabrics and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for, valued at more than 40 cents a pound, the duty per pound is fixed at three times the duty on one pound unwashed wool of the first-class; valued at above 40 cents a pound, and not above 70 cents, duty per pound four times that on one pound of unwashed skirted wool of the first-class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 50 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over 70 cents a pound, the duty is four times that on one pound unwashed skirted wool of the first-class and 55 per cent. ad valorem."

The tobacco schedule is almost entirely reconstructed.

Upon tobacco and snuff manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be levied and collected the following taxes:

"On snuff manufactured of tobacco, or any substitute for, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of 8 cents per pound. And snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff.

"On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine cut, cavendish, plug, or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine cut shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of 8 cents per pound."

Section 3394 of the revised statutes is amended so as to read as follows:

"Upon cigars which shall be manufactured or sold or removed for consumption or sale there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco or any substitute therefore, $3 per thousand; on cigarettes, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, $1 per thousand; on cigarettes, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $3 per thousand."

The House provisions for duties on imported tobacco have been stricken out and the following duties inserted on imported:

"Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco, when mixed or packed with more than five per cent. (in weight) of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or independencies, when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, $1.50 per pound; if stemmed, $2.25 per pound; filler tobacco, not specially provided for in this act, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound."

A paragraph is inserted defining tobacco terms as follows:

"The term wrapper tobacco, as used in this act, means that quality of leaf tobacco which is suitable for cigar wrappers, and the term filler tobacco means all other leaf tobacco. Collectors of customs shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco, unless the invoice of the same shall specify in detail the character of such tobacco, whether wrapper or filler, its origin and quality. In the examination for classification of any imported leaf tobacco at least one bale, box or package in every ten, and at least one in every invoice, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and at least ten bands shall be examined in each examined bale, box or package."

Other changes in the tobacco schedule are as follows:

"All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound (House rate 65). Snuff and snuff flour and manufactures of snuff, House rate, 65; Senate, 40 cents per pound. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, House, $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem; Senate, $4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem."

A provision is added that cigarettes of all kinds weighing less than four pounds per thousand shall pay a duty of $3 per pound.

Lumber—The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word "timber" the words "hewn, sided or squared and round timber," and the duty fixed at the rate of 1 cent per cubic foot in the House bill. The rate of $2 per thousand on all sawed boards etc., is retained, but when planed on one side the additional rate is made 35 instead of 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure; when planed and tongued and grooved the additional rate is made 70 cents per thousand feet, board measure, instead of $1; if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved $1.05 per thousand feet instead of $1.50.

The House proviso providing for an additional duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem upon lumber imported from any foreign country which imposes an export duty is changed so as to add the amount of the export duty instead of any fixed sum.

The duty on kindling wood in bundles is stricken out.

Shingles, House rate, 30; Senate, 25 cents per thousand.

Manufacturers of osier or willow: House rate, 50; Senate, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance: House rate, 2 cents; Senate, 1 cent per thousand, and 15 per cent ad valorem.

Butchers and packers' skewers: House, 40 cents per thousand; Senate, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Placed on the free list are poplar and other pulp woods, heading bolts, stave bolts, railroad ties.

Hides—The followinf is the provision in regard to hides, which are transferred from the free list: Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, 1½ cents per pound, provided that upon all leather exported made from imported hides there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides.

Coal—Coal and shale—The word bituminous is stricken out, and all coal made dutiable at 75 cents per ton, with a proviso added that the duty on coal and shale shall be 60 cents per ton and on coal, slack or culm, 15 cents per ton, when imported from any country that does not impose upon coal or coal slack or culm higher rates of duty than those named in this proviso.

The Senate committee has increased the internal revenue duty on beer by changing section 3339 of the Revised Statutes to read as follows: "Until January 1,1900, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a tax of $1.44 for every barrel containing not more than 61 gallons; and after January 1, 1900, there shall be paid a tax of $1 per barrel on every barrel of such beer. (The present rate is $1).

The Republican members of the committee deny that their action in striking from the bill the stipulation passed by the House, that nothing shall be construed to abrogate or in any manner impair the reciprocal treaty with Hawaii means the abrogation of that convention. Two members of the subcommittee favored a declaration abrogating this treaty, but the majority were opposed. All reference to the subject was omitted because of a want of time to properly deal with the subject. The committee say some action ought to be taken before the bill becomes a law, and it is the intention to offer an amendment in the Senate bearing upon the treaty. A determined fight is to be made to abrogate it altogether; but failing in that, the opponents of the treaty will endeavor to have it modified.

BATS AND BALLS.

Champions Save Themselves in the Last Inning.

New York, May 4.—Another exciting ball game between the Brooklyns and Baltimores was played at Eastern Park to-day. In the ninth the Champions won with two runs, due to a base on balls, a balk, Doyle's double, Stenzel's sacrifice hit and some fleet base running by Doyle.

Score:				R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2	7	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	6	1

Batteries—Hoffer and Clarke; Daub and Grim.

An Errorless Game.

Chicago, May 4.—The Browns were almost shut out in the opening game on the home grounds with Chicago today. Anson's Colts came strongly with hits in the second inning, and the visitors got their two runs with a base on balls and bunch of singles. The play on both sides was errorless. Before the game, Captain Anson was presented with a silver service from his friends in token of his twenty-first year on the diamond. Attendance, 11,250.

Score:										R.	H.	E.
Chicago,	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	x—5	7	0
St. Louis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2	6	0

Batteries—Callahan and Anson; Esper and McFarland.

Boston Wins in a Rally.

Boston, May 4.—Boston defeated Philadelphia by a seventh inning rally, when half her hits were bunched. Klobedanz pitched best when in a tight place.

Score:										R.	H.	E.
Boston,	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	x—5	8	0
Philadelhpia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2	11	1

Batteries—Klobedanz and Yeager; Fifield and Grady.

Gilt Edge Ball.

Washington, May 4.—The Senators were unable to connect with Southpaw Doheny's delivery today, while Scrappy Bill Joyce and his boys found King an easy mark in the first part of the game. Both teams played gilt-edge ball.

Score:										R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	6	0
New York	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—	6	10	1

Batteries: King and McGuire, Doheny and Warner.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Baltimore	8	1	.889
Philadelphia	8	2	.800
Cincinnati	6	2	.750
Louisville	5	2	.714
Pittsburg	4	2	.667
New York	4	5	.444
Cleveland	4	6	.400
Washington	3	6	.333
Chicago	3	6	.333
Brooklyn	3	7	.300
St. Louis	2	7	.222
Boston	2	7	.222

Seventy Princeton Theologians.

Princeton, N. J., May 4.—The eighty-eighth annual commencement exercises of the Princeton Theological Seminary were held this morning in the Miller chapel. The class of '97 consisted of seventy members, and is the largest, and in many respects, the best ever graduated from the institution. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in Stewart Hall this afternoon, Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, of Baltimore, and Col. McCook, of New York, were elected to the membership of the board.

PERISHED IN FLAMES

Two Hundred Lives Lost in a Paris Fire Trap.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL IN MOURNING

MANY LADIES OF HIGH RANK AMONG THE VICTIMS.

Fire Starts in a Bazaar and a Wild Panic Ensues—Ladies in Flames Run Through the Crowd—Many Trampled to Death.

Paris, May 4.—The Grand Bazaar De Charitie, which was inaugurated yesterday, ended this afternoon in a disaster which caused the loss of at least two hundred lives, and which has thrown many of the best known families of France and other continental countries into mourning. A fire started in the flimsy structure in which the bazaar was being held, and in a few minutes the whole place was a heap of ashes, in which were the bodies of many of the leaders of continental society and of women prominently identified with charitable work. The building was only a temporary one, being built simply of planks and cloth. The bazaar was held by a representative syndicate of the chief charitable institutions of the city, which every year unite for the purpose of selling all kinds of articles which are devoted to the relief of the poor. The receipts each year have amounted to about 1,000,000 francs. The bazaar was under the patronage of the leaders of society, and many of the stall-holders were ladies of rank.

The fire started at half past 4 o'clock in the Cinomatograph installation, which was near the stall of the Duchess d'Uzes. It is supposed that it originated from an imperfectly insulated electric wire. There were fully 1,800 persons attending the bazaar, and the moment the cry of fire was raised there was a fearful panic. A wild rush was made for the exits, which quickly became blocked with struggling masses of humanity, and many of those seeking to escape were knocked down and trampled to death, while others were suffocated in the awful crush. It was at first thought that the loss of life would not exceed thirty, as that number of dead were speedily recovered and laid side by side on the ground, but it took little further search to reveal the fact that the catastrophe was of far wider extent, and that the death list would be far in excess of that number.

In addition to those who were crushed or suffocated, it appears that many others who might otherwise have escaped were caught under the roof which collapsed in a few minutes after the fire started, the uprights supporting it having been burned away From stories told by survivors it is learned that the dresses of a number of ladies caught fire before they scarcely had an opportunity to attempt an escape, and their shrieks of agony as they ran hither and thither in blind terror added to the panic. They ran into the crowds near the exits, and in this manner the fire was communicated to clothing of persons who either perished miserably or were frightfully burned. So far as can be learned about five hundred persons were enveloped in the flames, the others in the building having managed to effect their escape before the fire gained headway. One hundred and fifty seriously injured persons have been taken to the hospitals or are being treated at their homes.

The ruins are still smoking this evening, and until they have cooled off sufficiently to allow of a thorough search being made, it will be impossible to know the exact number of the victims.

London, May 4.—The Times says that many foreigners were among the stall keepers, including a number of English and Americans. It adds that it is feared that some of them are among the victims.

ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

Timely Relief Given to a Woman and Little Children.

Washington, May 4.—Policeman Henry learned to-day that a woman and her two children were starving at No. 906 Four and a half street, southwest. He went to the house and found Mrs. Harrison and her two little ones emaciated from hunger. The policeman went direct to the station house where he told the sad story, and the policemen raised a temporary fund for the distressed family. This relief was quickly administered, food being furnished the half famished family. Mrs. Harrison is a widow, and having two small children, cannot leave them to seek employment. In addition to the other sad circumstances, she has received notice to vacate her residence for non-payment of rent.

"This is a most deplorable case," said a fourth precinct policeman, "to think that a widow formerly well-to-do, and her two children could starve in a Christian community."

Arrivals From Cuba.

New York, May 4.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day on the British steamer Anerley from Jamaica, were E. Cespedes and M. Vico, both Cubans. Vico is said to be a messenger from General Gomez, of the Cuban army to the Cuban Junta in New York. He also bears important letters to several prominent Cubans in this city. He also brings a number of Spanish regimental flags which were captured from the Spanish forces shortly before his departure.

Death of a Well-Known Actor.

New York, May 4.—Edwin F. Thorn, the veteran actor and playwright, died at St. Vincent's Hospital this morning.

CLEVELAND'S LATEST SPEECH

HIS FIRST YEAR CHARACTERIZED BY CONSPICUOUS FAILURES.

Was no Hot Haste to Give the Country the Relief Promised When His Administration Took Office.

A Washington dispatch says: Ex-President Cleveland's recent attack upon the Republican party for its "hot haste" in beginning work upon the protective legislation which it promised the country as the leading feature of its platform, and its equally prompt action in carrying out that other pledge of its platform with reference to international bimetallism, suggests a review of Mr. Cleveland's own history and that of his party in this same line. The recollection of the events which transpired between his inauguration as President March 4, 1893, and the enactment, eighteen months later, of the tariff act to which his party was equally pledged, would seem to have suggested silence rather than criticism regarding party activity in carrying out party pledges.

It was more than seven months from his inauguration as President in 1893 before his Congress met to consider any of the propositions to which his party was pledged, and within a few days of eighteen months before the leading promise of its platform was fulfilled in the enactment of a new tariff law. The business uncertainties, the long months of suspense, in which manufacturers and dealers of all classes were unable to proceed intelligently with business enterprises, and the stoppage of business and loss of employment consequent thereto, make the eighteen months of masterly inactivity in which President Cleveland and his party neglected to fulfill with "hot haste" their promises of legislation, the most disastrous in the history of the business of the country. A brief review of these eighteen months of delay in legislation by his party may indicate whether the Republicans of today ought to be deterred by his complaint of their "hot haste" in carrying out their promises.

The latest number of the statistical abstract shows the number of failures of commercial and business concerns in the United States in the first year of President Cleveland's administration (1893), to be 15,242, with total liabilities amounting to $346,749,889. This covers only about one-half of the period between the inauguration of President Cleveland and the enactment of the legislation which his party promised. The record of 1893, however, is the most disastrous the country has ever experienced, the number of failures being 50 per cent greater than in the panic of 1878, and the losses also 50 per cent. greater. In addition to these failures no less than 613 banks failed during that year. This great number of failures threw out of employment such large numbers of hands, and reduced wages in so many cases as to cause an unusual number of strikes and lockouts, resulting in great loss of wages of workingmen and losses to employers. Over 250,000 employes were involved in the strikes occurring between March 4, 1893, and August 28, 1894, the date of the enactment of the Wilson law. The loss in wages to the persons thrown out of employment by the strikes and lockouts in those eighteen months, as shown by the report of the commissioner of labor, is over $45,000,000, while the business loss to employers aggregated about half that sum. Reports of the interstate commerce commission, covering this period, also afford interesting comment upon the effect of the business troubles which existed during the pendency of the promised legislation during the year 1893. Many of the most important railroads in the country were placed in the hands of receivers. The mileage of thirty railroads so treated in the first half of the period between President Cleveland's inauguration and the completion of the legislation promised in his platform, was 25,375 miles, or nearly one-seventh of all the railroad lines of the United States. Their indebtedness was $1,212,217,033.

The following record of prominent events during the eighteen months in which President Cleveland and his party held the country in suspense prior to the enactment of the legislation promised by them will indicate to some extent whether he was justified in complaining of the "hot haste" with which the Republican party is carrying out its own pledges on this occasion:

March, 1893—General strike began among the clothing cutters in New York; strike of employes on Toledo & Ann Arbor road.

April, 1893—Strike of 4,000 workers on Fair Grounds at Chicago.

May, 1893—Strike of 20,000 coal miners in Ohio; failure of a large number of western banks following the failure of the Columbian National bank at Chicago.

June, 1893—Runs on savings banks in Chicago, and numerous failures of banks in various parts of the country.

July, 1893—Announcement of suspension of work in 300 silver mines of the United States, bank failures, four bank failures in Denver, runs on other financial institutions, numerous business failures, great numbers of bank failures in the west and in all other sections of the country.

August, 1893—Failure of numerous commission houses in Chicago, failure of Madison Square bank in New York, riots in New York and encounters between anarchists and socialists only prevented by police, close of long and unsuccessful coal miners' strike in Kansas.

September, 1893—Strike of Big Four employes.

October, 1893—Troops called out in Alabama to suppress riots of railroad strikers.

November, 1893—Strike of railroad hands of Lehigh Valley railroad, numbering several thousand; strike of 20,000 hatmakers at Danbury, Conn.

December, 1893—Riots in Pennsylvania mining region.

January, 1894—Strike of many thousand potters in New Jersey against reduction of wages; Secretary Carlisle offers a $50,000,000 loan for popular subscription; striking miners in Pennsylvania destroy property at Brantville and elsewhere.

February, 1894—Sale of $50,000,000 of bonds by Secretary Carlisle; many large silk factories in New York close on account of strike; all the mines of the Massillon district closed by strikes; riotous assemblages of unemployed workmen in Boston dispersed by police.

March, 1894—General strikes among the silk weavers at Paterson, N. J., West Virginia striking miners burn railroad bridges; riots in Paterson, N. J., among the striking silk weavers; United States troops called upon to quell a riot at Denver; state troops ordered to Cripple Creek for the suppression of mining troubles; Coxey's organization marches toward Washington.

April, 1894—Mob of strikers in East Liverpool become riotous; 5,000 plumbers and 5,000 coke workers in Pennsylvania go on a strike; government of South Carolina declares martial law in all cities of the state; six men killed and one fatally wounded in the riots of the coke region of Pennsylvania; 8,000 united mine workers order a strike; general strike of employes of Great Northern railroad; 150,000 miners cease work in Pennsylvania.

May, 1894—Further bloodshed in the coke region of Pennsylvania.

June, 1894—Maryland militia ordered out to suppress striking miners; also state troops ordered out to the scene of strikes in Ohio; similar action in Montana; coke strikes, with killed and wounded, in Pennsylvania; destruction of railroad property in Ohio and Alabama by rioters; strikers arrested for stealing a train in Illinois; industrial army captures a train in Wisconsin; strikes of miners in Michigan coal mines; Pennsylvania troops ordered out to suppress riots; strike of Pullman employes affecting 50,000 working men.

July, 1894—Trains burned by strikers in Chicago and numbers of lives lost in the consequent following events; strike of 15,000 members of allied trades in Chicago; freight trains wrecked by strikers at Indianapolis.

August, 1894—Woolen mill employes strike in Utica, N. Y.; employes of forty mills strike at Fall River.

August 28, 1894—The tariff bill becomes a law without the President's signature.

The May Skies.

First of interest to the amateur astronomer in the May skies is the planet Saturn. On the night of the 17th of this month it is in opposition and consequently in the most favorable position for observation. The planet may be found in the southeast during the evening, easily recognizable by its steady pale yellow light. It is between the constellations Libra and Scorpio. The nearest first magnitude star to the west is Spica in Virgo, which is well around toward the south by the time that Saturn is fairly above the horizon, and the nearest bright star to the east is Antares in Scorpio, conspicuous because of its fiery red light, in which respect it is, as its Greek-derived name indicates, the rival of Ares of Mars. Few stars in the heavens can compare with Antares in intensity of color. Saturn crosses the meridian at 1 o'clock on the 2d of May, at 12 o'clock on the 17th, and at 11 o'clock on the 31st. It will be in the neighborhood of the moon on the evening of the 16th. In brightness Saturn is generally classed with the first magnitude stars, although Seidel makes it about half as bright as Vega. One can make his own estimate on this point, as Vega is rising in the northeast at about the same time that Saturn appears in the southeast these May evenings. It has never seemed to us that Vega was twice as bright as Saturn, but the eye estimate often differs materially from that of the photometer.

The ring system forms a beautiful object in a telescope just now, the earth being elevated some 24 degrees above the plane of the rings. No idea of the beauty of Saturn's rings can be gained from the pictures which adorn text books and magazine articles on astronomy. All representations on paper are cold and lifeless compared with the life and sparkle of the rings through a good glass. Hardly an object in the heavens, familiar as they are, can be compared with Saturn's rings for amateur work at the telescope. Twice in each revolution of Saturn about the sun the plane of the rings passes through the earth, and they either disappear entirely or are visible only as a line of light. The last disappearance was in 1891. The rings are now approaching their maximum breadth as viewed from the earth. This is not, however, the most favorable opposition, because of the low southern declination of the planet. The most favorable conditions are reached at a December opposition. This was the case in the years 1884 and 1896, and the opportunities then presented for careful observation will not be duplicated until 1914. The rings have long been held from theoretical considerations to be composed of innumerable small satellites, but it was only two years ago that any observational data were secured on the subject. Then Prof. James E. Keeler proved the satellite structure of the rings by spectroscopic work.

Another planet coming into opposition in May is Uranus, and that, too, but some twelve hours earlier than Saturn. The two are so near to each other that it is an exceptionally fine time to find Uranus with an opera glass. The planet is so far distant that it never shines much brighter than a sixth magnitude star, and consequently while it can be seen with the naked eye or opera glass, the difficulty is to locate it. This year Saturn serves as a guide. On the first of May Uranus is about two degrees west of Saturn and two degrees south, so that all that is necessary to find the former is to carefully map the small stars to the southwest of Saturn on successive evenings, and the one which has moved is Uranus. Both planets are retrograding or moving westward, but on June 18 Saturn overtakes Uranus and the two are in conjunction. Thus all through the late spring and early summer Uranus may be found because of its close proximity to Saturn.

Of the other planets Jupiter is conspicuously high in the southwest in Leo, and Mars, less bright, is in Cancer, very near Eta Cancri, a small star between the fifth and sixth magnitudes. In fact, on the morning of May 25 star and planet are in conjunction, being then only two minutes apart. Venus has passed around to the morning side of the sun, and by the last of the month will be very prominent in the east just before the dawn. Venus was remarkably conspicuous nearly all last month, despite the fact that she was rapidly approaching conjunction. We saw her plainly on the evening of the 20th, only eight days before inferior conjunction, and had the weather been favorable, it is possible she might have been followed a day or two later. Mercury was also easily visible to the naked eye on the same date. The latter is, like Venus, a morning planet after May 20, but, unlike Venus, will not be visible this month.

As to Nominations and Confirmations.

Asheville, N. C., May 3.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Your reporter stated a few days ago, referring to the contention that the governor having failed to nominate to the senate and the senate failed to confirm directors for the Insane asylum the incumbents would hold over; that the senate journal of 1891 failed to show that those appointed in that year, and whose terms expired in 1897, were confirmed by that body, and therefore such confirmation was not essential. The senate journal of 1891 does not show any action upon this or any other executive nomination, for the reason that such matters are considered and acted on in executive (secret) session; and the journal of the proceedings of such sessions is not and should not, for obvious reasons, be published. These journals of the senate in executive session are on file in the office of the secretary of state, and certificates of the principal clerk of the senate of the action of the senate on all such matters are on file in the governor's office.

I was principal clerk of the senate in 1891; hence this note.

ROBERT M. FURMAN.

GOLD GOING OUT, AND WHY

SHIPMENTS REPORTED FOR LAST WEEK AMOUNT TO $6,477,000.

The Immediate Reason is That European Buyers are Willing to Pay What is Practically a Premium

The New York Sun last Saturday said:

The largest shipments of gold made this season go out to-day, and more will go next week. Under ordinary circumstances, we should soon be sending gold abroad, that being its usual direction by May or June. This year the outward movement began a little earlier than is customary, partly because there was an opportunity to discount the usual and expected conditions. There is plenty of gold in the United States. There is plenty of it in Europe. The somewhat unsettled condition of Europe, in the light of the Eastern situation, has bred a disposition to get more gold in hand there since conditions favor getting it.

Exchange is only slightly below the figure at which the outward shipment is commonly said to be profitable. That is ordinarily put at $4.88¾. In fact, it varies somewhat, neccessarily. On Thursday, exchange was at $4.87½@$4.87¾. Foreign houses wanted gold badly enough to pay the slight difference.

The gold going out from here is all consigned to port towns, and its exact distribution on the other side is not definitely known. Russia is known to have large quantities of gold. Greece took £1,000,000 from the Bank of England, but the bank's holdings increased during the week. The greatest demand is said to be on account of Vienna and Paris. Austria has been for a considerable period accumulating gold to enable the country to go upon a gold basis next year. The report is that her requirement to complete her preparations is $15,000,000. It is supposed that the commercial relations between France and Austria, coupled with the fact that Austria could not readily get the gold she expected to from London, may have led Paris to take gold from available sources. Japan's wants, in placing herself on a gold basis, are supplied mainly from England. The heavy war indemnity exacted by her from China was of course negotiated in London, where China's bonds were sold—to be paid out of her accumulating customs receipts—and the gold raised on them was deposited. From this deposit Japan draws as she requires. Austria's wants, it is asserted, will be satisfied within a week, if there is another week's shipment from the United States equal to this week's.

The total of shipments from here for the current week, as reported up to yesterday, was $6,477,000. Of this amount Mueller, Schall & Co. sent out $977,000 on Tuesday. On Thursday Lazard Freres shipped $1,000,000 and Kidder, Peabody & Co. $500,000. Today $4,000,000 goes out, sent as follows: By Lazard Freres, $1,500,000; by L. von Hoffmann & Co., $1,500,000; by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000, and by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000. Engagements for next week reported yesterday were $750,000, or perhaps $1,000,000, which Kidder, Peabody & Co. are to ship on next Tuesday.

The balance of trade in our favor in 1896, that is, the excess of imports, for which ye must pay, over exports, for which foreigners must pay us, was $325,322,000. But a change has come and the excess of imports over exports at this port from January 1st last up to April 26th, was $141,160,000. The total imports for this period at this port were $262,842,000, an increase of $104,431,000 over the imports in the same period in 1896.

The increase is in large part due to the pending tariff bill.

The balance of trade, however, cannot be taken as an absolute indication of the trend of the gold flow. Aside from the other influences before spoken of, the figures in the balance sheet take no cognizance of the exchanges constantly passing between their country and foreign countries. These are numberless, and the exact state of them at any time cannot definitely be known. Rents and interest and dividends are steadily going over the water to foreign owners of property here. Queen Victoria herself owns property in New York city. The great number of American travellers in Europe expend a lot of money there which has got to go over in gold, in exchanges or otherwise. There are individual New Yorkers over there now on comparatively short visits who do not hesitate to make purchases up to $25,000 and $30,000, or up to $100,000 or $200,000, if they see something that they happen to want. There are, besides, rich Americans who live abroad now and draw incomes from here.

The earnings of their property are remitted in gold. These are a few of the incidental reasons why gold goes out, and the relation of the various conditions to each other in the commercial and financial worlds differs at different times.

A good many millions of gold could be shipped from the United States now without making the slightest difference to the country. It has been said that in some quarters the expecations is that $20,000,000 will go out during the present shipping movement. The sum would not be missed. The United States Treasury has more than $54,000,000 in gold above the $100,000,000 gold balance traditionally held in reserve. The associated banks of this city hold, as shown in the last bank statement, $87,000,000 of specie, of which almost all is gold. There is $51,000,000 of it in gold in the Clearing House vaults.

The receipts of duties at the Custom House yesterday were $2,408,829.12, representing $1,277,606.50 paid on withdrawals and $1,131,222.62 paid on direct import entries. Payments of duties on tobacco and sugar amounted to about $600,000 for each. The largest single check received during the day was for $350,725.16, and came from the American Sugar Refining Company.

The total customs receipts for the month of April aggregated $17,711,362,97, as against $17,643,586,89 in March.

Washington, April 30.—Gold withdrawals from New York to-day amounted to $4,000,000. The Sub-Treasury lost $2,350,000 in bullion and $1,500,000 in coin, and $150,000 in bullion was obtained from the banks. There is still no fear on the part of the Treasury officials that a raid is to be made on the gold reserve, which gained $330,000 today by deposits. The officials are satisfied that the resumption of withdrawals for export is due to the present high rate of exchange, but gold will return to the Treasury when the balance of trade changes in our favor, probably beginning in August. The amount of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury to-day, with the recent withdrawals of $2,477,000 deducted, was $153,354,638.

Similia Similibus.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The scientist who claims that "insanity can be cured by music" apparently is a homoepathist who has been studying the hand-organ problem.

INSURANCE.

In the death of Charles C. Little, late vice-president of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, the fire insurance business has lost one of its most brilliant and best equipped workers. He was distinctly a progressive man and was probably the best posted of all insurance officials on standard fire insurance and water supply. He was the prime mover and organizer of the Factory Insurance Association and an expert on automatic sprinkler protection.

Personally he was equally prominent, being a member of several of the leading New York clubs, and secretary of the celebrated Larchmont Yacht Club. Mr. Little has frequently visited Atlanta and made many friends ther to whom his death was a great shock.

Mr. Harry C. Stockdell, general agent of the Phoenix of Brooklyn, is in New York, where he went soon after the announcement of the death of Vice-President Little. It is rumored about the Equitable building that Mr. Stockdell has been offered an executive position in the New York office, quite possibly the mantle of the late vice-president.

The Spectator has tabulated the record of sixty millionaire fire companies doing business in this country from 1887 to 1897. During the ten years these companies did a business of nearly a billion dollars, but when the losses and expenses are deducted it leaves the net ratio of profit to premiums only 1.21 per cent.

Some of the beauties of cheap insurance are illustrated in the following from the receiver of two New York concerns recently placed in liquidation:

"The following circular is being received by claimants from the liquidator of the Brewers' and Malsters' and Syracuse Mutual Underwriters:

"'I beg to advise you that the affairs of the Brewers' and Malsters' and Syracuse Mutual Underwriters are in such condition that these concerns will be unable to pay your claim in full. The reasons being:

"'1. Many of the underwriters refuse to co-operate with the attorney in the liquidation of the affairs of the concerns.

"'2. Other underwriters are insolvent.

"'3. Other underwriters have died, and claims against their estates would have to take the usual legal course.

"'4. All have exceeded the amount of their liability as limited by the policies issued.

"'In order to close the matter immediately, I can arrange to liquidate your account if you will assign your claim for 33 1-3 per cent. cash. Upon receiving assent to this proposition we will at once forward the proper papers.'"

The meeting of the Southeastern Tariq Association, to be held on the 19th of May, promises to be largely attended by New York managers and executive officials.

Old Point Comfort will present a brilliant scene on this occasion. Quite a number of North Carolina Insurance men will be in attendance.

The Kentucky and Tennessee Association is likely to have a new lease of life. A meeting will be held on May 11th to reorganize, and it is hoped that white-winged harmony will hover above the gathering.

On May 25th the Pennsylvania Mutual will be fifty years old, and its officers propose to celebrate the glorious event by having a mammoth birthday party, lasting three days, to which will be invited the managers, agents and policy-holders of the company.

The Provident Savings has, under President Scott's management, during the first three months of 1897, made an increase of about 100 per cent. in its actual new business over the amount written for the corresponding period of last year.

The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum assembled last week in Boston, to discuss the advisability of adopting a new plan of assessments. The proposed reform was defeated, and instead the remarkable action taken of reducing the per capita tax to 90 cents per annum. A glance at the figures for 1896 discloses a deficiency of $10,000 in the income of the Royal Arcanum. It is now just twenty years since the order was founded, and about time for the death rate to take a jump. The history of the few assessment societies that have survived a nineteenth birthday show the twentieth year of experience to be a crucial one. It is, therefore, the more surprising that the Royal Arcanum, with a rising mortality percentage, and a deficiency in income, should deliberately shut its eyes to the need of an advanced scale of assessments.

Portsmouth, Va., is excited over the confession of Frank Linn, the head of the organized gang of incendiaries who have been terrorizinfi that town for seven weeks past, and whose torches started the blaze of a month ago, when St. Paul's Catholic church and almost thirty dwellings were consumed, causing a loss of more than $200,000. Linn was arrested for burglary, and at his trial his wife betrayed the secret of his conspiracy to destroy the city for the purpose of robbery. The plan was concocted in her kitchen last January, but its execution was delayed until heavy March winds should render it almost certain of success. Linn confessed the whole story before the Commonwealth's Attorney, and his own counsel. The five men now confined in the jail at Portsmouth he says, are guilty parties.

The Aetna Indemnity Company, of Hartford, Conn., completed its organization recently by electing the following directors and officers: John C. Webster, president; George L. Chase, vice-president; Austin Brainard, secretary; Morgan G. Bulkeley, Appleton R. Hillyer, John O. Enders, William B. Clark, Leverett Brainard, Charles C. Cook and Ralph W. Cutler. The capital stock is $250,000. Although the charter of the company permits it to engage in many branches of underwriting, the chief purpose of the organization at present is to do a surety business.

A month ago we heard a good deal about the unsatisfactory state of the fire insurance business, but things are brighter now. The business is improving as prosperity is returning to other lines. The prospects are brighter than for many weeks. Perhaps the most discouraging feature about the business for some time has been the difficulty of collecting premiums from parties who have been carried by their agents, and who, owing to the hard times, do not care to press their customers; but with improvement in general trade this difficulty will become minimized. There is nothing to fear as to the outlook. This is the time to cheer up. Every man should get a fresh grip on life these beautiful balmy spring days and put on all steam to be ready for the activity when it gets fairly started. Good times are coming, we can scent them in the atmosphere, and there will be more business; but you must set your sails to get all the advantage you can from it. Don't try to pull yourself up by your boot-straps; get hold of something and move yourself. Agents must go after business. It will not come to them otherwise, or at least very rarely. There are many agents in the country who could double this business this year if they set to work properly with a right good will to do it.

"CRAWFORD" BICYCLES.

We are notified by the Crawford Manufacturing Company that the stock of '96 Ladies' Wheels is entirely exhausted We have in stote a few '96 Men's Wheels which we are still offering at $40.00; the supply however, is limited. The '97 Models for either Ladies or Gentlemen are the best wheels to be had for the price, which only $50 00.

Buy the light running "Crawford."

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Fifteen Car Loads

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Were shipped from the factory in one shipment to New York agents. This is the only Solid Train Load, and the largest bicycle shipment ever made.

This shows their great popularity. Seventy Thousand Bicycles made in 1896. The Factory is hard at work, but is about three weeks behind on orders.

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Thomas H. Briggs & Sons.

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WILL GO ON BONDS

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Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

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For full information write to R. B. RANEY,

General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

Or apply to local agents.

Spring Millinery.

A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy. We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.

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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2.

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:39
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:08
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:58
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:50
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	5:38
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	5:28
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	5:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	5:10
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	9:50	4:50
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2:43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:23	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:29
		..Atlantic Hotel	7:45	7:50
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	a. m.	a. m.
p. m.	p. m.			

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednasdey and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

TRANSVAAL WANTS PEACE

BUT IF ATTACKED SHE WILL DEFEND HERSELF.

Postmaster-General Van Alphen Talks of the Troubles of the South African Republic—Her Boer Population 80,000, and All of Them Fighters.

New York Sun.

Mr. J. Van Alphen, the Postmaster-General of the Republic of South Africa, came to this country the other day to attend the International Postal Congress, which is to be held in Washington. He has been stopping at the Holland House and spending his spare moments looking about the big town. It is his first trip across the ocean—his first trip out of South Africa—and many of the things he sees are new and strange to him. Some, he says, notably the high buildings and the great length of the streets, are to a South African marvelous.

A Sun reporter met Mr. Van Alphen yesterday at the hotel and talked with him about the Transvaal and the trouble of the little republic that has twice rolled and thrashed the English, and which, it seems, if English dispatches are correct, may have another opportunity to distinguish itself,although the Boers hope not, and, as Mr. Van Alphen says, they will strain every nerve and stretch every point to maintain peace. They love peace. They want to be let alone. But if they are attacked from any quarter they will defend themselves.

"What is the Boer population of the Transvaal?" asked the reporter.

"About 80,000," said Mr. Van Alphen.

"And how big an army is there to defend the republic?" asked the reporter.

"About 80,000," said Mr. Van Alphen, seemingly surprised at such a question.

"When the republic is attacked how long does it take to mobilize the army?" was the next question.

"It is not like other countries," replied Mr. Van Alphen. "We leave our ploughs and our cattle in the field and get our guns. That is all; then we are ready."

As to the value of the army, so ready for duty, Sun readers will recall the story of Boer prowes with the rifle that was told at the time of the notorious raid and utter rout of Dr. Jameson and his band of outlaws. The Boer father, taking down his gun, gives it to his son with a single cartridge, saying: "Son, go out and get me an antelope." The family dines on antelope on that day.

"What is the present situation in the republic?" asked the reporter.

"It cannot be told in a few words. It would take columns to tell the story. It was two months ago that I left home The universal desire there was for peace. That is the desire now; we will strain for peace."

"What is there of justice in the complaints of the Uitlanders?" asked the reporter.

"I have yet to hear," was the reply. "What it is they want? What they wanted they have received. They wanted a railroad. We gave them a railroad. They wanted the telegraph. We gave them the telegraph. They wanted the telephone and electric lights. They got both. They wanted English schools for their children. We gave those to them. True, some of the things are not as good now as we hope to make them, but Johannesburg is new. It takes time to accomplish great things. We are progressing as fast as it is possible for a country to progress."

"But you do not let the Uitlanders have a part in the government. They have not the franchise?"

"Ah," said M. Van Alphen, tossing his head, "they do not forswear their native land. 'You would help us make our Government,' we say to them. 'Then forswear your land and make oath of allegiance to ours.' They say, 'What? swear allegiance to a band of Dutchmen; what good is your land? Give up my country for this miserable place? Mix up with and become one of you miserable wretches? Never!' Why, then, should they have the franchise?" asked Mr. Van Alphen. "If they live two years there and swear allegiance they can become voters of the second class. That gives them the right to vote for all officers up to the second Legislature. But they do not want the franchise. These Uitlanders do not care for it. They come for money. They want money. That is all they want. Our country is rich. They want our riches. They would have us take the gold from the earth for them and give it to them. No, they do not care for the franchise."

"But they say the taxes are unjust?" suggested the reporter.

"They demanded schools and roads, and all these things. We gave them what they wanted. The money to pay for them was raised by taxation. It was for them that the money was spent. Had they not wanted these things it would not have been necessary to have the money."

"But they say the taxes are unjustly levied?" said the reporter.

"There is but one law," was the reply. "I am a Boer. I pay my taxes. We all pay our taxes. The law is the same for everybody. What we should do is to abolish all our tax laws and adopt the income tax law that is in operation in England. That is the law that we should have and those who make the money and take the money would pay their just share of the taxes. We should do that. It is their own law. It is in operation in their own country. They could not object. Our taxes are reasonable. It has taken us twelve years to accumulate a surplus of $1,500,000—twelve years. Their railroad in the neighboring Cape Colony pays in profits in one year $1,500,000—as much in one year as we have got in twelve. Do you think our taxes are too high?"

"They say, however, that they pay all the taxes and that the Boers pay none," said the reporter.

"If they want to live cheaply," said Mr. Van Alphen, "let them go to Pretoria. We have a beautiful city there. Let them come to that city. But no, they must live in Johannesburg, where they have all these things they have demanded. They pay only for what they get. They use more tobacco than we do. They smoke more cigars. Cigars are taxed. They drink more beer—the beer is taxed, and more wine, and more of the things they say are comforts. Let them live as the Boers live and their taxes will be as the Boers' taxes. But if they have complaints, let it also be remembered that we have complaints no less just. In scarcely a home is there not a vacancy—a son, a father, his life taken in defence of his country. That is not all. It is these Uitlanders who have brought the vices among us, the French women, the extravagances. They have tempted our sons and have brought ruin with them. We are an agricultural people. The Boers raise their cattle and their corn. They have corrupted our labor. They purchased the Kaffirs. They gave them £2 a month. We could not pay any such price. We cannot get negroes to work for us on the farms now. They go to the mines. These same Uitlanders who paid the negroes £2 a month complain that wages are too high; that labor is too high. It is their fault. We paid no such ridiculous figure before they came. It is all their doing. Let it not be forgotten that we have complaints as well as they.

"But let me impress on you again," said Mr. Van Alphen, "we are a peace-loving people. We seek only peace today. We will strain every point to have it."

"And if you are attacked?" said the reporter.

"We shall defend ourselves," said Mr. Von Alphen.

Mr. Von Alphen is about fifty years old. He is well built, mild mannered, and genial. He speaks English with scarcely a trace of accent. He is well educated. "I am a Boer," he said proudly. "I raised my cattle and my corn and earn my living as my countrymen do."

"Did you take part in the fight when Dr. Jameson raided the republic?" asked the reporter.

He shook his head and said, with just a little sadness: "It was unfortunate I was too late. I had command of 180 men there and we hurried to the scene, but it was finished before we could reach ther."

"What do you people think of the trial of Jameson and the raiders?"

"It is not finished," said Mr. Von Alphen, quickly.

"From what is printed it looks as if the prisoners are going to be acquitted," suggested the reporter.

"We will wait," said Mr. Von Alphen.

"Suppose they are acquitted, what then?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I suppose we shall have to grin and bear it," was the reply. "We have at least demonstrated to the world the wickedness of the raid on our homes."

"How do the people feel toward Cecil Rhodes?"

"He is ambitious," said Mr. Von Alphen. "He would have the whole of South Africa in one country under one rule. We of the South African republic do not want that. We want no flag but our own."

"What kind of citizens do the Americans make?" asked the reporter.

"There are ten thousand of them in Johannesburg," said Mr. Von Alphen. "They do not become citizens. They are there for money as are the others. They seek wealth, that is all."

"Was their sympathy with the raiders?"

"No, no; they wanted no English flag. They wanted no more English flag than we wanted. Some of them were fooled at first, but they learned better later."

"What do you think of New York?" asked the reporter the second time.

"It is too soon to say. I would not venture an opinion. I have been here but three days. It is a more beautiful city than London, though, for it has not London's smoke and fogs."

Mr. Von Alphen has been Postmaster-General of the Transvaal for twelve years. He will go to Washington this afternoon to attend the Congress, and expects to remain there six weeks. He is accompanied by his secretary.

PRESIDENT BOY'S REPUBLIC

TELLS SOMETHING ABOUT HIS EXALTED OFFICE.

Federal Government Reproduced In Miniature—A Community Where Boys Learn Practical Politics.

Almost every one has heard of the Boys' Republic; but very few know anything more than the fere fact of its existence. The following letter from the president of the republic, written from Freeville, N. Y., will throw some light on the subject:

This will be the story of a boy's experience in a boys' republic. I am going to tell just how it all seems to me and what I have thought and learned during the time since I became a member of the republic until now, when I am its President. I do not claim to be anything but a boy, for this is a place for boys, although we have girls, and let the girls vote.

We may study about government, about a republic and its formations and its departments, but nobody can understand what it all means until he has been a citizen and put into practical use the knowledge he has gained. The law makes a boy a citizen when he gets to be twenty-one years old—that is, the law of the United States Government. We make a boy a citizen when he joins our republic, and if he should get to be worth as much as a hundred dollars he would not have any more influence than if he had only ten cents. The Boys' Republic is a free country. We do not believe that all boys are creater equal, but when they get within the boundary lines of our Government they are equal so long as they behave themselves and don't hold office. Of course, a boy who is an officer amounts to more than a boy who isn't.

Life is real in the Boys' Republic. We do not look on our place here as a playground for us to enjoy ourselves in. Our forms of government are not for play. We receive here the hard knocks of life, and have lots of bitter experiences, and we profit by all of them. We had a lot of citizens last year, and we are going to have a good many more this.

The republic plans for 1897 are almost complete, and we think we are going to amount to a great deal more this year than we did last. Don't forget that we don't do business on a play basis. The boys that come here have got to work or they can't eat. We have no poor-house, and we run all tramps out of the republic. Somebody told me that there was a man came to this country a long while ago named John Smith. He was a Captain of something or other, and lived down in Virginia. He said that the people in the town where he lived were lazy, and that from that time on those who would not work must not eat. That is the principle on which we run our Government.

There's a lot of the boys who come here without any object in view. They were satisfied and contented just as long as they could get a good living. Under such circumstances boys get careless; they don't look out for their opportunities, and never seek to improve them. The lesson that the boy learns here is—and I am talking from my own experience—that it pays to have an idea of being something. If we only run a potato patch out here, we are going to have a good one and raise the best kind of potatoes. That's what they taught the boys that came here first, and that's what they are going to keep right on teaching.

Of course, since I got to be President, I got different ideas than I used to have. At present my life consists chiefly of a political career, filled with the incidents of public life. The first department of this Government of which I was a member was the Legislature. Of course, this was something that I had studied theoretically, and had never gained any real benefit from, for, you see, it seemed like something beyond my reach. Still, when placed in such a position, and having the confidence of the citizens who elected me, and feeling a responsibility, I began to look at the Legislature in a new light.

Law meant something different to me. I disliked it before, thought it of no value and of no consequence. Something to annoy the people in general, especially the class among which I lived, and not to protect them. But when placed in such a condition that I had to make laws to control existing conditions I realized that it was something which we could not live without. I understood from that time on that there were some rules necessary to govern the actions of men.

After I left this department I knew more about legislative bodies, about parliamentary laws, than I had learned the whole time I was in public schools. I ended my career as a legislator benefitted by what I had undertaken. Having passed the Civil Service examination which was necessary in order to hold any public office, I accepted the position of Assistant Postmaster. As a matter of course, it was necessary for me to study the United States postal system. It was while in this position that I commenced to study human nature. The police force attracted me, and I sent in an application to act as special officer; it was accepted, but, unable to perform the required duties of Assistant Postmaster with those of a special officer, I resigned from the former position and devoted my whole time in serving on the police force.

After having served in this position for a time I was appointed a member of the Secret Service force, and from that to the Chief of this department, and thence to the head of the Police Department. Here I learned the use of law more forcibly than before, and the reason it was necessary to have a police force. I could see the natural tendency of the citizen to evade the law or any special legislation concerning them. It brought me in closer contact with the citizen and with all classes of boys and girls, and they were not unlike the majority of people. I gradually commenced to understand in what manner to deal with them.

When that season's work was finished and the summer citizens had left the republic, and after a few months had elapsed I received the appointment of the Criminal Judgeship.

This opened a field of new experiences. I passed some of the happiest and most sorrowful days while serving in this capacity. Happy when boys reformed and sorrowful when some would be continually brought up before the bar of justice. Here I have sentenced boys for forgery, larceny and misdemeanors. I have passed sentence upon boys who had been arraigned before city Judges. I have witnessed a jury made up of supposed incorrigible boys who would render a verdict remarkably just on the same charges that were perferred against them before city justices. After holding the judgeship about a year I was elected President by a very small plurality, in which capacity I am now serving, my offive being from March 4, 1897 to March 4, 1898.

I have profited much by experience in finacial affairs. I can honestly say tha the system under which I live has proved of greater value to me than any other. Taught to be economical by bitter experiences I realized how much more valuable money was than I ever did before. Lifted up from a thriftless life into the new world of economy, and possessing that which I had earned by labor, made me feel independent of all help from others.

It was in the republic that I began to see my future life before me, and it was there I was lifted into the new sphere and commenced to realize what a blessed privilege it is to be an American citizen, and I long for that time. Words cannot convey the emotions that struggle within me, neither can I express the good that has been done to me by "Daddy" George and the G. J. R. To these sources I owe my present position. I will let the reader judge for himself, and hope he will be satisfied that the G. J. R. is full of good works and no play-house, but a preparatory place for the great life of an American citizen and our own domestic life hereafter.

HELD FAST AND DROWNED.

Mrs. Rennie Swallowed Up in the Ruins of a Bridge.

New Brunswick, N. J., May 4.—Mrs. Margaret Rennie, 32 years of age, a widow, living in Middlesex county, on the road between Piscataway and Bonhamtown, today met her death by a very peculiar accident.

She lived with her father, Patrick Rodgers, at the top of a steep hill, about one mile from Bonhamtown. At the foot of the hill, one hundred yards down, there is a creek, probably fifteen feet wide and hardly a foot in depth. It is known as Mill creek. Over this creek there had been for forty years a bridge with a single brick span. Recently the board of freeholders of Middlesex county voted to widen the bridge by building another span beside the old one. Both spans constituted, practically, a single brick arch of a height at least ten feet above the bed of the stream. The controct was given to Julius Van Horn of New Brunswick. On Friday the work was completed, the false arches taken out, and the bridge thrown open to travel.

After dinner today Mrs. Rennie called to see her sister, Mrs. Mathilda Martin, who lives between Mr. Rodgers' house and the creek. The two started out for a walk. They stopped at the bridge and stood for a little while on the new portion. They had just turned to walk off the bridge, Mrs. Martin happening to be in the lead, when they felt a trembling motion beneath them. Mrs. Martin, with a cry of terror, jumped to the roadway. She looked around for her sister, but the latter was not to be seen. The bridge had sunk and Mrs. Rennie was completely buried in the ruins.

Mrs. Martin ran to the nearest house and then to her father's home. Mr. Rodgers, Samuel Martin and Henry Thomas soon arrived at the bridge and after twenty minutes of digging they found Mrs. Rennie's body. It was in a sitting posture, with the head leaning forward. The debris had dammed the creek and forced the water to rise until it completely covered all the ruins of the bridge.

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STEVE W. FLOYD, Manager.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Greeting to the subscribers, patrons and friends of the Tribune:

Since the Southern Associated Press went out of existence, the Tribune has been what might be termed on the "ragged edge;" but we are happy, very happy, to say to all that if Josephus Daniels, by his connection with one of the greatest corporations in the United States, thinks he has been enabled to shut out the Tribune from the news of the world, he can have the satisfaction of knowing that he has put the Tribune temporarily to a disadvantage; but at the same time it, (The Tribune) has given the news, and a character of news far superior to what the News and Observer has given; and this has been obtained promiscuously. But now we can say that permanent arrangements have been made by which a most complete telegraphic service will be furnished, independent of all other sources. It will not be a duplicate of other papers in North Carolina, but fresh, breezy and independent of all other service.

We wish to impress upon our readers this fact, that in respect to telegraphic service, every other daily paper in the State, or for that matter, every paper in the United States, is a duplicate of every other paper; but The Tribune has its own service and gives the news of the world, the United States, and especially North Carolina and Virginia, which to its patrons can but be most acceptable. The Tribune has established an independent office and news service in Washington, and will be enabled to furnish its readers with all the news of importance. The editor and compiler of the news is thoroughly competent politically and otherwise, to give our readers reliable telegraphic news; and with his wide range of general information cannot fail to give to the patrons of The Tribune a telegraphic report superior to any other paper in North Carolina. We congratulate our patrons and our service upon this achievement, which has cost us much anxiety and money to accomplish; but it is done, and henceforth our friends may look forward to not only a superior telegraphic report, but such breezy news and editorial matter that will interest everybody.

We fear that there is something the matter with Jim Young. He could not carry his own ward for his ticket in the city election. Jim's influence seems to have been hoodooed by the fact of his having taken a seat at Governor Russell's pie counter.

The Imperative Mandate gives a majority of the people the power to depose a public officer at any time.—Progressive Farmer.

Imperative mandate would bounce our friend Ramsey out of his secretaryship so quick that it would make his head swim. North Carolina people are plain folks, who believe that one salary at a time is enough for any man to draw, especially if one of the salaries comes out of the public treasury. No man can serve two masters. Come on with your imperative mandate.

CLEVELAND AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Grover Cleveland is very much concerned about currency reform, and has the frigid assurance to insist, says the Louisville Commercial, that the Democratic party is the agency through which alone the genuine, unadulterated article may be secured. If this be true, why was it, when he was President and the Democratic party in control of both branches of Congress, that a stock of this currency reform sufficient for a century was not procured for the benefit of the country? Why doesn't he tell the truth and inform the country that the political party that originally assailed a sound financial system, that first advocated an irredeemable paper currency, that opposed resumption of specie payments and agitated the free coinage of silver at a debased ratio was the Democratic party?

For twenty years past the uninterrupted record of that party in Congress was for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a 16 to 1 ratio. In every Southern and Western State controlled by that party its State conventions declared in favor of the white metal and the debased ratio. In the House and Senate an almost unbroken line of Democratic Congressmen and Senators voted for free silver coinage, 16 to 1. Even Carlisle had an unbroken record in favor of the heresy until he became Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland.

That Grover Cleveland has an unsullied record in favor of sound money is true; that so feebly was he supported upon this issue by his party in Congress that he secured the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill only through the active efforts of the Republicans is also true; and that his adhesion to sound money disrupted the Democratic party, of which much the larger portion voted for Bryan and free silver is also most true.

The fact may as well be confessed, because it is too apparent to be denied, that the only opposition now to legislation which would restore the revenue, secure us a sound financial system, and hasten prosperity comes from the Democratic party. This opposition comes as strongly from the leading Democrats professing to be for sound money as from the free silver fanatics. Through their machinations and efforts a free silver Senator from Kentucky was almost assured of an election, and now the members of a Democratic administration, defeated and disgraced, meet in a New York banquet to start Cleveland again as a Presidential candidate, full of professions of superior patriotism to that of other men, and ready with his usual duplicity and false assertions.

One may well tremble before the awful possibilities in uniforms which may be the outcome of the law in Colorado making women eligible for service in the malitia.

Reports from Kansas that the airship has taken to stealing heifers will be received with proper incredulity. Not even the gyascutis would steal anything from Kansas.

According to the Charlotte Observer, the election of Springs was a Democratic victory, although it was the defeat of the machine. Well, let it go at that. It appears anyway that the regular Democratic candidate was beaten, which is a hopeful sign. It shows that the people are not tied hand and foot to party.

Say, has anybody taken the trouble to compare the Tribune's telegraph service with that of other newspapers circulating in these parts—the News and Observer, for instance? No doubt it is a fine thing to own an exclusive press dispatch franchise; but getting the news and printing it beats the ownership of a monopoly all hollow. There is no monopoly in news, however. See?

Market quotations show that the Mexican silver dollar is worth four cents less now than it was during the campaign last fall. The unfortunate coin is so feeble that it cannot travel outside of its own country without a nurse.—Tribune.

The coin that will stay at home and bring a dollar's worth every hour in the day is not a bad dollar after all. And what about the dollar that travels so much abroad? It's lots of trouble sometimes to get it back.—Asheville Citizen.

"No man liveth to himself," neither does any nation except China. While the principal function of money is to circulate at home, it is very convenient to have dollars that are serviceable abroad at their face value, whether travelling with the owner or sent after merchandise that he has not the time or inclination to go for in person. A dollar that will buy a hundred cents' worth everywhere is certainly preferable to one that has no credit away from home.

JAPAN'S QUARREL WITH HAWAII.

In one sense the Japanese newspapers are perhaps right in declaring that the dispatch of the Philadelphia to Honolulu was a menace to their country. It might better be called a warning, the New York Sun observes, and, better still, a needed precaution. There was nothing whatever in it of hostile feeling toward Japan. In fact, neither our Government nor the American people is taking sides at all on the merits of the controversy between that country and Hawaii. Whether President Dole's Government was justified or was not justified in refusing to allow the emigrants who arrived in the Shinshu Maru to land, is a matter hardly discussed in this country. It is certainly not one for us now to decide.

But the real point is that, with a virtual protectorate of the United States over Hawaii already existing, and with annexation in near prospect, it would be impossible to allow her to run any risk of oppression by a foreign power. When the news came that the Japanese representative at Honolulu had protested against the exclusion of the emigrants, and had asked his Government to send him a warship, our dispatch of the Philadelphia became a need of the hour.

At that time our only ship there was the old-time wooden corvette Marion, of 1,900 tons displacement and 1,100 horse power, built over twenty years ago, and carrying eight guns in her main battery, with a complement of 214 officers and men. She would hardly be a mouthful for Japan's Naniwa, which has been ordered to Honolulu, and very likely is now there. With Japan sending the Naniwa, which was the model for our Charleston, certainly the least we could do was to reinforce the Marion with the Philadelphia, only a little larger than the Japanese cruiser, and carrying no guns heavier than the 6-inch.

Japan has a perfect right to dispatch a warship to Honolulu, to look after the interests of her numerous subjects there. But she also understands well our peculiar relations to Hawaii, and knows that should she attempt to deal with the islands simply according to the law of the stronger, she would have to deal with us.

The esteemed New Bern Journal still insists that the average legislator delights to pass laws in executive session (whatever that may mean), that he knows the courts will turn down the first chance they get. Well, the Journal is welcome to its opinion. It is a good thing, by the way, that the Journal is not the legislature. If it was it would go into executive session and stay there continuously to pass laws repealing all other laws enacted by all other legislatures, in executive session or otherwise.

When Governor Russell said that a man was a blank fool to put money in a North Carolina Republican newspaper, he was evidently speaking from second thought. We understand that once upon a time, long ago, his Excellency subscribed to ten shares of stock in a Republican paper in this State—not The Tribune, however—of the par value of twenty-five dollars each. The question arises, was the Governor a blank fool when he put down his name for the ten shares of stock aforesaid, or does he claim exemption upon the ground that he has not paid his subscription? Possibly he intends to repudiate the contract. We understood that his attorneys are Messrs. Day, MacRae and Avery.

The circumstance that the people of Chapel Hill voted down the graded school proposition creates a bad impression. We do not know the ground of the opposition; but hope that it was not antipathy to better educational facilities or objection to paying a slightly increased tax for greatly improved schools. Perhaps a graded school is not adapted to the needs of the community. We should like to know how it is, for we should be sorry to think that the influence of the University is not arouse and maintain an interest in the fippo-influence of the University is not powerful enough to arouse and maintain an interest in the educational welfare of the people who live under the shadow of its walls.

High Point Election.

Special to The Tribune.

High Point, N. C., May 3.—High Point votes to establish graded schools by an overwhelming majority, only 33 voting against; only one colored man opposed it. W. G. Bradshaw is elected mayor by 199 majority; no politics; Aldermen—John A. Lindsay, A. E. Tate, O. N. Richardson, A. V. Sapp, J. W. Coxe, L. Flagler, F. N. Tate, E. A. Bencini.

Ingratitude.

"What," demanded the dime museum proprietor, "is all this row about?"

The Zulu chieftain hastened to explain. "It's the glass-eater, sor," he volunteered. "He hez th' dyspepsy. He sez th' hash ain't up to th' mark."

The dime museum proprietor sniffed angrily. "And that," he said, "is all I get for buying him genuine stained-glass windows."

BAPTIST CONVENTION

Bigger Thing Than Ever Struck Wilmington Before.

PREPARATIONS MADE ACCORDINGLY

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS ON THE PROGRAM.

Criminal Court Adjourned--The Governor Makes a Brief Visit—Jim Thomas Proves Not to be a Train Robber.

Special Cor. of The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., May 4.—Little else occupies the minds of our citizens, but thoughts of the coming convention of Baptists, which convenes here Thursday. The convention is the biggest thing that ever struck around these parts, and the average citizen impressed accordingly. The arrangements for the accommodation and entertainment of the delegates and visitors are now nearly completed, and every one will be assured of at least comfortable provision in these particulars.

Dark hints have been thrown out of the ratio of 16 to 1—16 delegates to 1 bed—and of other horrible things of this description; but your correspondent has been informed on gilt-edged authority, that the good old fashioned rule of "doubling up" on this occasion will be honored more in the breach than in the observance. Wilmington will certainly do its utmost to properly care for this temporary accession to its population.

The first train scheduled to arrive with delegates should get here 7 o'clock Wednesday night, from northern points. Another train from points South is due at 10:25 the same night. These are the "Baptist Specials," of the Seaboard Air Line.

The first meeting will be held by the Baptist's Young Peoples' Convention 9:30 Thursday morning, in the auditorium of the First Baptist church. The president of the society, Rev. L. O. Dawson, of Alabama, is expected to preside. Mr. J. W. Bailey, editor of the Biblical Recorder, and Mr. Geo. E. Leftwich, of this city, will make addresses of welcome.

Thursday night, the American Baptist Educational Society will meet in the same building. Addresses are to be made by the Rev. Dr. K. B. Tupper, of Philadelhpia; Professor W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest College, N. C., and others.

The Southern Baptist Convention, proper, will meet in the First Baptist church at 10 o'clock Friday morning. Judge Jonathan Haralson, of Alabama, it is expected, will preside. The secretaries will be Rev. Lansing Burrows, D. D., of Augusta, Ga., and Rev. O. E. Gregory, D. D., of Baltimore; Md. Iredell Meares, Esq., and Rev. W. B. Oliver, both of this city, will deliver addresses of welcome, and at 8 o'clock in the evening, Rev. R. A. Venable, D. D., of Meredian, Miss., will preach the introductory sermon.

Ten o'clock Friday morning the American Baptist Woman's Missionary Union will meet in the First Presbyterian church. Miss Fannie Heck, of Raleigh, is president, and Miss Annie Armstrong, of Baltimore, secretary. Mrs. C. E. Stevenson, of this city, will deliver the address of welcome.

The time of the other meetings of the convention will be decided by the committee.

Criminal court adjourned here Saturday night. Previous to adjournment, Judge Sutton reduced the sentence of Ned Sharplen (colored), who was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary on conviction of manslaughter. Sharplen was a negro of excellent reputation previous to the crime, and is sixty-four years of age. His Honor reduced the sentence to seven years.

The sentence of Robert Johnson, colored, who was convicted of larceny and fraud, and sentenced to a five year penitentiary term, was reduced to two years and six months. Johnson claims to have been a body servant to General R. E. Lee and Jefferson Davis during the war, but he was not successful in convincing the court of the fact. His Honor's reason for reducing Johnson's sentence was the extreme age of that individual who is 68 years old.

His highness, the Governor, arrived here Saturday night and will probably leave for Raleigh today. It is supposed that municipal politics will be more or less affected by his visit.

An entertainment is to be given Wednesday night in Abbie Chadbourn Memorial. Mrs. R. R. Cotten, of Falkland, N. C., will recite an original poem and Miss Marion Radcliffe, of New Bern, will sing. Mrs. Cotten acquired quite a national reputation by an address made before the National Congress of Mothers held some time ago in Washington, D. C. Her poem deals with a romance of Roanoke Island in colonial times. That the entertainment will be a treat goes without saying.

A fund for the starving people of India has been raised here during the past few days. It amounts to nearly $50.

Jim Thomas, who was arrested Saturday by Chief of Police Flowers, of Fayetteville, and supposed to have been implicated in the hold-up of an L. and N. express train last month, in Alabama, turns out to have not been one of the gang responsible for that crime. Thomas was brought here Saturday for the purpose of identification by the Southern Express people, who had offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of anyone of the gang. He returned to Fayetteville with the chief.

Appropriate exercises will be held here Monday next, that day being Memorial Day. They will take place at Oakdale cemetery. H. W. P.

April and Greece.

The month of April has before been a fateful month for Greece. It was in April, 1822, when she was fighting the war of independence, that Scio, with a population of 104,000, joined the revolt. Then the massacre by the Turks began. Within two months 23,000 Greeks—men, women and children—had been put to the sword; 47,000 were sold into slavery; 5,000 fled to other parts of Greece, and by the month of August only 2,000 Christians were left. There is little wonder that the Greeks cannot forget this.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Fitz Wanted in London.

London, May 4.—The National Sporting club of this city offers a purse of £1,000 for a ten-round fight between Fitzsimmons and Dan Creedon.

"RED BOB" BAKER CAUGHT.

The Old Kentucky Moonshiner Nabbed at His Work at Last.

Lexington, Ky., May 4.—Old "Red Bob" Baker, who has been the leading moonshine distiller of eastern Kentucky for thirty years, and who has defied the authorities during this long period, has been captured. "Red Bob" lives on Laurel Fork of Buffalo creek, Owsley county, about thirteen miles from Booneville and about twenty-five miles from Hyden. His place is on the road which runs from Sebastian Post Office to Hyden, and his still was not over 300 yards from that road, but so carefully concealed among the hills that the authorities have passed it scores of times without dreaming that they were near it.

The officers who succeeded in capturing him are Revenue Agent J. W. Colyer, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue John A. Burton, and United States Deputy Marshal A. A. Brandenberg. Brandenberg, who lives at Booneville, learned of the location of the Baker still on Thursday of last week and notified his superiors immediately. On Wednesday morning last Colyer, Burton, and Brandenberg and one other official arrived at a point near the Baker still. They saw two young men come from the direction of the still, and after they had disappeared over the mountain the officers quietly went up the hollow, with Brandenberg some thirty yards in the lead. After going several hundred yards they saw a peculiar structure of logs built against a large rock that had tumbled down from the cliff centuries ago. The rock formed one wall of the rude structure and the logs the other three. The roof slanted only one way and was made of boards held down by cedar poles. The only entrance to the structure was a hole about four feet high and three feet wide cut in the logs. Brandenburg walked close to this hole and peered in. He saw Baker at work at the still and could see the fire burning briskly under it. He then climbed up on the rock and looked down through a hole in the roof which had been left as an escape for the smoke. He got a good view of Baker at work at the still and after he had been looking for about a minute, he said:

"Hello, Bob, what are you doing here?"

"What are you doing here?" was the reply.

At the same instant Mr. Colyer crawled through the aperture and levelled his pistol at Baker, who promptly surrendered. The officers found that he was armed with an old Springfield rifle, nearly half full of powder and slugs, but it was over in the corner out of the reach of Baker when Mr. Colyer entered. The officers destroyed the still, which was of about eighty gallons capacity. It had the last beer in it which was ready for distillation, and there was about eighty gallons of singlings ready to be doubled. This was also destroyed, and the tubs were cut to pieces. The roof was pulled off the house, and the building set on fire.

Baker's clothes were spattered with beer and mash, and the evidence against him is so strong that he will not be able to thwart justice this time. He has been arrested six times before charged with moonshining, but the government has been unable to prove him guilty. He is about sixty years old, and his wife, who is known as "Coon" Baker, is five years his senior. They both have remarkable records as moonshiners. They were arrested several years ago and placed under guard, but the wife escaped and remained in hiding in the mountains for five months. She it was who disposed of the whiskey after "Red Bob" had made it, and she managed that end of the business so well that none of her family has ever been convicted. Their sons, Henry and Abner, have been arrested several times for moonshining and selling moonshine whiskey, but each time the government failed to make a case. "Red Bob" said in an interview:

"'I never made a drop of moonshine in my life. I went up to the house where the boys make a little whiskey, so I am told, to get one of them to plough for me. I own 400 acres of land and raise corn and sell it to anybody who will buy it. I sell it to men who make whiskey out of it as quick as I would to anybody else."

The officers say that Baker does not own a foot of land, and that the Eureka Land Company, of which John D. Whiite was agent, owns the land on which he lives and on which he had his illicit still.

RESERVE FLEET OF WARSHIPS.

Secretary Long to Retire Vessels From active Service on the Score of Economy.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—Secretary Long's scheme for organizing a reserve fleet by gradually retiring a number of vessels and keeping them in condition for use, but not in active service, was under consideration by his predecessor, Secretary Herbert, who appointed a board to inquire into the advisability of taking the step. The board did not report before the end of the Cleveland administration, but Secretary Long looked into the matter and decided that the scheme was a good one.

The secretary said recently that he had decided on the reserve policy on the score of economy and not to show that the administration regarded trouble with Spain or other governments as more remote than a year ago, when the government began its plan of placing the navy on the strongest war footing. Vessels in reserve will be in condition for active service at short notice. A small number of officers and men will be kept on each.

Expensive three-screw cruisers, like the Columbia and the Minneapolis, and some of the monitors, will be put on the reserve list.

The last Congress was favorably impressed with the idea, and appropriated $100,000 for the construction of a basin at the League Island navy yard, where the reserve fleet could be maintained. Plans for this basin have just been completed at the navy department, and bids for dredging were to be invited during the present month.

Sunbeams.

At Jackson, Mich., a father playing leapfrog with his boys fell against a stove and broke his neck.

Mr. J. H. Mills is president of the State bank of Croswell, Mich., one of the directors of which also is a woman.

Moles are so destructive in Bloomingdale township, Mich., that a bounty of five cents has been offered for them.

Judge Rightor of New Orleans has decided that New Orleans must support all the infirm, sick, and disabled paupers in its limits.

California claims the largest boy of his age in the world. His name is John Bardin. He is 15 years old, six feet five inches tall, and weighs 220 pounds.

In Marion county, Tenn., a farmer driving a cow stopped to throw a stone at it and was seized with a pain at his heart just as he drew back to throw. He fell over and died within a minute.

A marriage in the American Volunteers, performed at Wichita last month by a woman of the band, who is a duly ordained minister of the Gospel, was the second marriage to be solemnized by a woman in that state.

John Tannis and his nine sons voted at the spring election in Sheridan township, Newaygo county, Mich., and had to pay the penalty afterward by sitting for a photograph as the largest family of voters in the Wolverine state.

Eight inches from the bark, in the trunk of a red oak tree which was cut down on James Maynard's farm at Portland, Mich., an iron horseshoe was found. The tree's rings showed that the horseshoe had been imbedded there for thirty-eight years.

At West Brattleboro, Vt., a man who had jumped from a load of hay looked up just in time to be struck by a hay fork. One tine entered his face just under the eye and went through the roof of his mouth, but the wound did not seriously inconvenience him.

When in danger of drowning in a wild river which he had attempted to ford a German of Indianapolis prayed to be saved, promising that if he was rescued he would never again drink beer, and he was promptly hauled ashore. He had kept his promise up to last accounts.

Mastro Valerio of Daphne, Baldwin county, Ala., has succeeded in raising an Italian pea of the variety known as "fave," which he represented as a staple food supply among the Italian peasantry, and the plant of which he advocated as a trustworthy agent for the renewal of exhausted soil.

J. C. Humphrey of Poultney, Vt., has a copy of the "Royal Standard Dictionary," published in 1777 at Boston by William Perry, who announced that he exhibited the pronunciation of words according to the polite speakers of England. The book is six inches square and is said to be rare.

The last of seven escaped Siberian convicts who were found at sea in a small boat and taken to San Francisco a couple of days ago, has recently been disposed of by the state authorities who sent him to prison for twenty years for burglary. One of his fellows was some time ago hanged for murder.

Schools for Michigan City, Ind., under the inspiration of a member of the board of education, Martin Krueger, celebrate "Bird Day," when a special study of song birds is made and addresses upon them are delivered. The custom has spread to other towns of northern Indiana and is said to be making its way into Illinois.

William C. Baker of Grand Rapids, Mich., still has a good memory at the age of 89. He says that he remembers very well Lafayette's visit to the United States and also meetings with the Marquis at La Grange and at Paris. Mr. Baker is said to be one of the three oldest graduates of Princeton, where he was graduated at the age of 17 in 1825.

Ruthy York, 16 years old, accused of moonshining in north Georgia, was discharged at Atlanta and a negro boy arrested with her was held. It is said that of late years women moonshiners have been few in that section of the south, although there were many of them before juries began some time ago to punish them as severely as men.

Two men who cannot feel themselves at home in Kansas called upon the mayor of Lindsborg the other day and paid him $1, the sum which the city had paid for their lodging one night in July last, when they were caught short there. They explained that they had reached a condition in life which made it practicable to pay what they considered a debt.

Work was begun in the latter part of April in the fields of southwestern Michigan, where a large acreage has been planted of late years to peppermint. The English or black mint has been the chief crop for several years, but better prices are offered for the American plant, and that is to be the leader this year. Greater areas also are to be planted this year than heretofore.

A farmer of Clare county, Mich., has found that he can increase the egg-laying abilities of his hens by feeding to them old newspapers torn to bits and worked in sour milk until the whole becomes a pulp. The hens, it is said, like the new food and the inventor expects to see almost any day one of the freak papers come out with the picture of a hen that sets type.

SNEEZES AND SNEERS.

Carload of Passengers Take Snuff With a Gust of Wind.

A courtly old man with a rolling collar and a black silk stock boarded a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train bound for New York at Short Hills the other morning, according to the United States Tobacco Journal. He belonged to the time when a gentleman said to everybody else, "Really, sir, permit me to offer you a pinch of snuff."

He fished up from his coattails an old fashioned snuff box, with a pearl inlaid top, and tapped it meditatively. He took a look at the scenery, and then with Beau Brummell like grace flipped open the lid. Just then a brakeman threw open the door and yelled the name of the next station. A gust of wind eddied through the swiftly-moving car. It circled past the gentleman of the old school just as the lid of the pearl inlaid box was lifted. It caught every grain of the choice old maccaboy and sent it flying through the car.

The man in the next seat began to sneeze, and a nasal refrain passed from seat to seat.

"What's the matter?" asked a prim old woman, who sat in the further end of the car. "Has everybody got the influenza or gone crazy?"

Just then her consignment of maccaboy floated within reach. She doubled up over the seat and sneezed six times in rapid succession. Everybody sneezed.

"Fresh — ca-choo — candies — c — c — c — choo — all the — choo — magazines," sneezed the newsboy.

The conductor darted into the snuff-laden atmosphere and rushed through the car sneezing and saying things between the sneezes.

The gentleman of the old school leisurely drew a red bandana from his pocket and looked with an air of ineffable benignity upon the assemblage.

"I shall have to replenish my snuff box upon my arrival in the city," he said to the man in front.

Never mind what the man in front said.

The old gentleman put on his glasses and buried himself in his paper. The passengers gave him many a darting glance as they left the train at Hoboken, but the gentleman of the old school heeded not, because he saw not.

Choosing Noses In Maine.

Kansas City Journal.

A nose party is the latest. It came off in Bucksport, Me., the other evening, and is thus described by a participant: "Holes were made in a sheet large enough to admit a good-sized nose. Half of the party got behind it, and for a moment or two there was a widely varying assortment of proboscises on exhibition, ranging from the turn-up pug to the needle-pointed creation of the searcher. The party on the outside selected noses, each choosing the particular nose that suited his ideas, and the owner thereof was his partner for the evening. It was a solemn occasion.

CRIMINALS AS WITNESSES

OFFICERS HERE AFTER THREE CONVICTS TO TESTIFY IN FAYETTEVILLE.

One of the Convicts a Raleigh Man—The Three Men on Trial for House-Breaking—The Case.

Messrs. J. M. Faircloth and O. F. Goddard of Cumberland county arrived here yesterday with the necessary papers to take from the State prison three convicts who are to appear as witnesses in an important trial set for a hearing before Thomas H. Sutton, Judge of the Eastern Circuit Criminal Court, at Fayetteville on next Thursday. The convicts wanted are Charles Johnson (white), William Jackson and James Williams, both colored. Johnson is serving a term of 8 years, as is also James Williams. William Jackson has a sentence of 6 years. All three were convicted of the charge of breaking into the clothing store of Mr. M. Folber at Fayetteville some time during January and were sentenced during the same month.

They are now wanted to testify against three other suspected accomplices, against whom convicting evidence could not be introduced at the previous trial. They are Julius Seliers, A. Burnett and Dulla Robinson, all colored. And it is thought that the testimony of the three convicts will be sufficient to convict.

Charles Johnson, the white convict, is a Raleigh man and has relatives in this city.

Messrs. Faircloth and Goddard found on arriving here yesterday that Johnson was on the Roanoke Farm and Williams at the Calledonia Farm, while Johnson was confined in the hospital at the prison, ill. The two former they brought to the prison for safe keeping over night and they expect to leave with their men this morning. It is a question as to whether Jackson will be able to travel; if not, they will be forced to leave him.

Mr. Faircloth is a genial deputy sheriff of Cumberland county while Mr. Goddard is a clever reporter for the Fayetteville Observer.

ALDERMEN MEET.

Short Session—The New Board Will Qualify at Noon Today.

A session of the board of aldermen was held last night. Aldermen Ferrall, Simpson, Ivey, Boushall, Drewry, Hoover and Baker were present. Mayor Russ stated that this was an adjourned meeting from Monday night, April 19th. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Alderman Boushall presented the report of the finance committee showing total collection $6,359.94, and expenses $6,272.35 for April. The lot for the Victor fire company, corner of Hargett and Blount streets, cost $800. This is considered very reasonable indeed for this property.

The report of the street committee presented by Alderman Drewry showed that the amount expended by this committee during the past year was $19,756.65. Nearly all of this amount was used in permanent improvements on the streets.

Alderman Ferrall for the park committee stated that the receipts from the bath house during the past year amounted to $244.06 and of this amount there is now on deposit in bank $27.74.

James Freeman petitioned the board to transfer his liquor license to A. C. Wadford. The petition was granted. Mr. Freeman conducts a saloon on Hargett street.

The Raleigh school committee notified the board that the terms of Dr. R. H. Lewis and Mr. Garland Jones had expired as members of the school board and recommended that they be re-elected. Alderman Boushall moved that the matter be postponed until the next meeting, so the new board of aldermen could elect.

A petition for a fire alarm box at the corner of Wilmington and Lane streets was presented, signed by Dr. Hoke, Dr. Battle, Col. Kenan, B. S. Jerman, S. & D. Berwanger, Dr. Hawkins, Bishop Cheshire and others. The matter was left over for the new board.

On motion the board then adjourned until 12 o'clock today when the aldermen elected Monday will qualify.

Health Report.

Sanitary Inspector Sale reports deaths and births registered at the health department as follows: Total number of deaths, 14, white 5, colored 9. Of these 4 were under five years of age and 3 over 70, thus leaving only 7 deaths at the age when persons are not expected to die. This is indeed a good showing. The report further shows a decrease in the death rate of 50 per cent. for the corresponding month in 1896. Births were reported as follows: Total number 24; 12 white and 12 colored. Mr. Sale says that the sanitary condition of the city is good.

Close Vote at Dunn.

Mr. E. B. Chapin, who represented Harnett county in the recent Assembly, is in the city on his way to Washington. He reports that at the town election Monday in Dunn, Harnett county, H. L. Godwin, Democrat, defeated A. R. Wilson, Republican, by one vote. Two years ago Dunn went Democratic by 13. Major Shaw was elected mayor of Lillington without opposition. He was the choice of every one.

DEMOCRATS ACT PROMPTLY.

Take Possession of the City Government of New Bern.

Special to The Tribune.

New Bern, N. C., May 4.—The Democratic councilmen met this morning, organized and elected Mayor, Chief of Police and other officers, the Republicans waiting for the Governor's appointees before doing any thing. The Council took a recess until Saturday morning, at which time the three Republican Councilmen are ordered to be present, or their places will be filled. There is no local excitement.

SNAKES IN THE YARD.

How a Texas Woman Got Even With Her Neighbors.

San Antonio, Texas, May 4.—A few days ago a woman snake charmer here had a falling out with her neighbors, and in revenge she emptied a box containing seventy-five rattle snakes in the yard and then left town. In a short time the rattlesnakes had made their way to wood piles and under houses of the neighbors and the families became panic-stricken. Twenty of the snakes have been killed in one yard.

THE STATE FAIR OUTLOOK

PROSPECTS NEVER BRIGHTER FOR A THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL EVENT.

Catalogue Being Prepared—Executive Committee Appointed by President Battle—Other Officers.

Active preparations are in progress for the State Fair next October and its promoters say that there were never brighter prospects for a thoroughly successful fair.

The catalogue and premium list are now being prepared for the printers and will soon be issued.

President R. H. Battle, of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, has just made public his appointments for the executive committee. They are as follows:

S. B. Alexander, Charlotte; A. B. Andrews, Raleigh; F. B. Arendell, Raleigh; W. E. Ashley, Raleigh; H. W. Ayer, Raleigh; W. P. Batchelor, Raleigh; H. B. Battle, Raleigh; A. E. Alderman, Chapel Hill; Geo. Allen, Raleigh; J. A. Ashburn, Pilot Mountain; G. W. Blacknall, Raleigh; W. H. Branson, Durham; N. B. Broughton, Raleigh; J. P. Caldwell, Charlotte; H. S. Chadwick, Charlotte; Walter Clark, Raleigh; P. Cowper, Raleigh; R. B. Creecy, Elizabeth City; J. S. Cunningham, Cunningham's; C. B. Denson, Raleigh; T. P. Devereux, Raleigh; Jas. Dinwiddie, Raleigh; T. H. Dobbin, Raleigh; W. J. Ellington, Raleigh; W. G. Elliott, Wilmington; H. E. Fries, Salem; W. B. Grimes, Raleigh; A. W. Haywood, Haw River; F. E. Hege, Raleigh; J. B. Hill, Raleigh; A. Q. Holliday, Raleigh; Prof. J. A. Holmes, Chapel Hill; J. H. Holt, Jr., Burlington; Logan D. Howell, Raleigh; J. C. Kilgo, Durham; T. B. Kingsbury, Wilmington; Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh; Julius Lewis, Raleigh; J. Van Lindley, Pomona; Dr. James McKee, Raleigh; Thomas A. McIntire, New River; Charles D. McIver, Greensboro; W. C. McMackin, Raleigh; Charles McNamee, Biltmore; J. M. Mewbone, Kinston; Wm. Moncure, Raleigh; S. F. Mordecai, Raleigh; F. O. Moring, Raleigh; Dr. J. J. Mott, Statesville; Rev. F. J. Murdoch, Salisbury; James Norwood, Hillsboro; J. M. Odell, Concord; Fred A. Olds, Raleigh; John T. Patrick, Pine Bluff; Joseph E. Pogue, Raleigh; W. S. Primrose, Raleigh; R. B. Rainey, Raleigh; M. W. Ransom, Jr., Garysburg; Rev. Bennett Smedes, Raleigh; R. L. Stroud, Chapel Hill; C. W. Toms, Durham; W. R. Tucker, Raleigh; S. H. Webb, Oaks; James Webb, John R. Webster, Reidsville; G. W. Westbrook, Wrightsville; B. P. Williamson, Raleigh; W. H. Williamson, Raleigh; John Wood, Edenton; Hal M. Worth, Worthville; J. T. Wyatt, Faith; J. S. Wynne, Raleigh; T. B. Yancey, Raleigh.

The following are the officers for the year 1897:

President, Richard H. Battle, Raleigh; permanent vice presidents, Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Orange; Benehan Cameron, Durham; J. S. Carr, Durham.

District vice presidents, First district, Dr. R. W. Capehart, Bertie.

Second district, Dr. L. L. Staton, Edgecombe.

Third district, Hon. W. J. Green, Cumberland.

Fourth district, J. M. Crenshaw.

Fifth district, L. Banks Holt, Alamance.

Sixth district, W. A. Smith, Anson.

Seventh district, E. B. C. Hambley, Rowan.

Eighth district, S. F. Patterson, Caldwell.

Ninth district, G. F. Weston, Buncombe.

The vice presidents are ex-officio members of the executive committee.

Secretary and Treasurer, John Nichols, Raleigh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

John Birdsong Appointed Cadet at A. & M. College.

The county commissioners met yesterday, according to adjournment Monday. The resignation of O. W. Lynn as constable in House Creek township was accepted. It was ordered that $17.50 be placed to the credit of school district No. 3, House Creek township.

Captain B. P. Williamson presented a petition asking for an appropriation to the Governor's Guards. No action was taken on the petition.

In the settlement with C. B. Ray, superintendent, for April, vouchers were approved amounting to $798.18.

The petition of P. M. Williams to peddle without license was not granted.

Mr. John Birdsong was appointed a cadet at the A. & M. College from this county in place of Mr. Swindell, who has left the college. Mr. John Birdsong is a son of our townsman, Mr. J. C. Birdsong, and is to be congratulated on his success.

ENTIRELY ONE SIDED

Franklin boys Could Not Interest the University Team.

Special to The Tribune.

Chapel Hill, May 4.—The Franklin (Va.) boys were not in the game at all today, as the score will show:

		R	H	E
University	7 0 2 3 2 2 0 2 *—18	16	2	
Franklin	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	12	
U. N. C.	Positions.	Franklin.		
Williams, M.	Pitcher	Booten.		
Bailey	Catcher	Kimball		
Winston	1 base	Magee.		
Belden	2 base	Thomas.		
Johnson	3 base	Edwards.		
Stanley	short stop	Vaughn.		
McKee	left field	Prince.		
Whitaker	centre field	Williams.		
Rodgers	right field	Norfleet.		

The University boys played good ball throughout the game. Franklin was not in it at any time. They were never in sight of the home plate. Bases on balls—Mangum 1, Boaten 3. Struck out—Mangum 2, Boaten 4.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL MEADE.

He Was One of the Best Known Naval Officers.

Washington, May 4.—Admiral Richard Meade, retired, who had been ill in Washington for three weeks past, died to-day at Dr. Johnson's private sanitarium. He was afflicted with the grip, which was afterwards aggravated by appendicitis. An operation had to be performed, and from its effects the admiral failed to rally. The funeral will be held at 1100 Vermont avenue, and the interment, with military honors, will be at Arlington. Admiral Meade was one of the best-known officers of the modern navy, saw hard service before, during and after the civil war, and cruised in all parts of the world on important naval and diplomatic missions. During the last administration the President had a serious discussion agreement resulting from the Admiral's criticism in an interview on the policy of the Administration. He was born in New York city, October, 1837, and was appointed a midshipman from California, October 2, 1850.

BOOKS CONTAINING

20 Street Car Tickets for 90c. on sale at the office of

Sherwood Higgs & Co.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK OF OUR

GRAND REBUILDING SALE.

A magnitude of Values and plentitude of attractions will ever cause people to buy where the styles are right and the prices Cheap.

A year ago we pulled out of the old rut of Raleigh Merchandising and pioneered the new, popular, common-sense, money-saving method, of dividing the profits with the people and doing business.

We point with pardonable pride to the aggressive push and energy displayed by the management, the evidences of public endorsement and the subsequent growth of business.

The great May movement commences, and to commemorate the occasion of a year ago favorable prices will mark the event all this week.

NEW IDEAS IN MILLINERY EVERY DAY.

Second Shipment Knox & Dunlap Sailors. Every Express adds something new. See the new Duck and Linen Tam O'Shanters.

Ribbon Special.

Fifty pieces new Taffetas. All shades. Plenty of whites, new purples, new shades of greens and reds; 3½ inches wide—regular 25c. ribbons. Found only in our Millinery Department at 14c

White Mousquetaires.

Twelve and sixteen-button length White Kids for commencements.

"Duchess" Kid Gloves.

New pearls—white and butter colors. Best dollar gloves on the market. Every pair warranted.

Kayser Patent Finger tip Gloves.

All silk, "tips" outwear the gloves, 50c

New ruchings Neckwear, Fans, Veilings, Chiffons, Flowers and Laces.

Big Special Percal Sale.

One case; yard wide; full pieces; no remnants; none at wholesale; not over 10 yards to customer; regular 12½c. quality. Hurry if wanted. As long as they last 5c

Shirt Waist Sale.

High-class novelty—all new. This season's goods; made from the accepted and most stylish cotton fabrics of this season. Detachable collars and cuffs, divided in four lots for quick delivery:

Lot 1. Worth 50 and 75c, to go at 45c
Lot 2. Worth 89c and $1, to go at 59c
Lot 3. Worth $125 and 150, to go at 89c
Lot 4. Worth $175 and $2, to go at 98c

New Shirt Waist Percals.

Novelties; none ever seen like them before; New Prints; New Foulards; New Colors; New Geisha; New Chinas, Polka Dots, etc. 10c

Ladies' White Kid Belts, 10c

That Shirt Leader.

The great 49c. Shirt Sale doubtless distributing the greatest quantity of Colored Neglige Shirts within the shortest time ever sold in the city. All that is left from this sale have been marked down to clear them up. This closes the biggest Shirt Offering ever made in Raleigh. The cuffs and collars of some are worth more than the price asked, 29c

Gents' Linen Belts, 25c

Ladies' Underwear.

Ecru and Bleached Sleeveless Vest. 5c

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vest—silk ribbons, 10c

Perfect fitting ribbed, elastic seam, Sleeveless Vests; fine finish, 12 1-2c

Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vest; regular 40c quality, 25c

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Hosiery SPecials.

One lot Ladies' Fast Black Hose, guaranteed stainless, 25c. kind, for 15c

Ladies' genuine Lisle Thread, Hermsdorf Dye; silk finish. Best hosiery bargain yet offered, 25c

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If you want to keep up with the best bargains of the day, visit the new store.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & Co.

USE OF DYNAMITE IN WAR.

Cuba the First Nation to Furnish Evidence of Its Effectiveness.

There are indications that the Cuban war, insignificant as it is from a military point of view, may furnish other nations with the first practical evidence of the utility and effectiveness of dynamite in military operations, says the Indianapolis Journal. Almost every modern war has furnished some lesson in the use of the new discoveries or the adaptation of scientific principles to military purposes. The Crimean war demonstrated more completely than had ever been done before the usefulness of a navy as line of communication and base of operations. The Franco-German war introduced balloons as a means of reconnoitering and sending dispatches. Our civil war marked many new departures and furnished a great deal for other nations to think about in the remodeling of their armies and navies. The recent war between Japan and China afforded some interesting lessons in the maneuvering and fighting of ironclad ships. The next war between two great nations will furnish some astonishing illustrations of the tremendous projectile force of modern improved guns, the irresistible power of their balls, the accuracy and destructiveness of submarine torpedoes, and many other new discoveries.

The Cuban war is the first in which dynamite has been made use of for defensive purpose against an attacking force. Powder and torpedoes have often been used in that way, but dynamite is more easily handled and more destructive than either. It is compact, easily transported, can be placed under ground with little trouble, and, by the aid of electrical appliances, can be exploded at a moment's notice. The accounts of the recent battle in Cuba, in which the insurgents won a decided victory over the Spanish, show that dynamite played an important part in the victory. To get within fighting distance the Spaniards had to cross an open field which had been planted with dynamite cartridges. At the proper time, when the Spaniards were swarming over the field. Maceo's electricians exploded the cartridges, killing and wounding many and throwing the survivors into a panic. There have been several accounts of the shipment of dynamite from this country to the insurgents, and they are probably abundantly supplied with it. As they are on the defensive in a country of their own choosing, of which they know all the passes and defensive lines, is it not unlikely they have planted a great deal of dynamite where they think it will do the most good. Inventor Edison, in an interesting interview just published, says:

"Dynamite used in that way is simply terrible in its effect. To plant a field of dynamite is an easy task. All you have to do is to make a series of shallow gutters or furrows from one end to the other. In these furrows, which, by the way, need not be more than six inches deep, lay an insulated wire. There should be a space of thirty or forty feet between each two cartridges. The insulated wires are connected with other wires, which stretch from the 'mine' to some point a mile or two away. All these wires are buried and as there is little or no grass land in this section of Cuba it is not difficult to restore the surface of the field to its former condition. After the wires are laid and the cartridges adjusted, the electrician in charge simply connects the other end of the communicating wire with a small ten cell battery and is ready for work. From the crest of a hill or the top of a tree, and armed with a strong field glass, he awaits the enemy. He may be two or three miles from the field of dynamite, but, at any rate, he is far enough away to be out of danger. When the enemy reaches the field the electrician signals to his commanding officer, who in turn signals to him. The electrician simply presses the button; the dynamite buried in that distant field does the rest."

This shows what a terrible weapon dynamite may become. The Cuban insurgents have already shown that they know how to use it, and if the war continues much longer they will probably furnish other proofs of its effectiveness.

EASILY CURED.

An Inveterate Smoker Who Went Back on the Weed.

The United States Tobacco Journal tells the following story of a cure of the tobacco habit:

"Yes," he said. "I quit smoking nearly a year ago and haven't even taken a single puff since."

"It must be considerable of a struggle for a man who has been in the habit of smoking a good deal," said the man who never had tried to stop, but was always promising himself that some day he would.

"I had smoked for over twenty years," said the man who had quit.

"Yes, I know it," returned the man who never had tried. "That's what surprises me in your case. It must have required a great deal of nerve and self-control."

"Not at all! Not at all! Merely judgment."

"Judgment?"

"Precisely. It's very simple when you know how."

"Why, I've always understood that a man went through all kinds of torture and only hung to his determination by the very greatest exhibition of will power."

"When he doesn't understand or grasp the proper method, yes," said the man who had quit; "but if he exercises a little judgment and common-sense it is the easiest thing in the world. Now, I didn't go off by myself and make a solemn vow that I never would smoke again and then stop right short off."

"Limited yourself, I suppose, and graded down?"

"Not a bit of it. That's where all the struggle and the fight comes in. I didn't undertake to put any limit on my smoking and I made it a point for several weeks to keep a box of cigars open on my desk at home, only——"

"Yes?"

"I let my wife buy them."

"Ah! I begin to understand."

"I gave her the money that I usually spent for cigars and told her that she was a better bargain hunter than I and would naturally be entitled to anything that she could save out of my cigar money. Of course she was delighted."

"That was to be expected."

"Three days later I was sick and the smell of cigar smoke soon became nauseating to me. I never could stand poor cigars, you know. I quit smoking from choice inside of a week."

Porktown Definition of a Pessimist.

Chicago Times-Herald.

A pessimist is a fellow who insists on calling attention to the fact that a $10,000 dog would make only $2 worth of sausage.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

MERRY MONTH OF MAY.

Constant attractions, and plenty of them each week, prepare surprises for the next.

First Week's Surprise.

[Monday, May 3d, to Saturday May 8th.]

A GREAT SILK SALE.

May's first week begins a Great Silk Sale, or rather two Great Silk Sales—the greatest values in silks we ever knew—or you.

COLLECTION No. 1—SPECIAL TABLE:

SALE PRICE 49 CENTS PER YARD.

COLLECTION No. 2—SPECIAL TABLE:

SALE PRICE 99 CENTS PER YARD.

These prices do not represent one-half their values, the quantities in each collection are not limited, yet the first choice means always the best choosing, so be on hand early Monday morning, the Great Silk values will surprise you.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

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FOR SALE.

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THOS. EDISON TURNS MINER

LEAVES HIS LABORATORY IN SEARCH OF "THE DUST."

Expects to Make Money—Having Accomplished His Object, He Will Return to His First Love, Electricity.

New York Press.

He is "Thomas A. Edison, miner," now. His general address is neither Llewellyn Park nor the laboratory at Orange, but the iron ore mines at the place which used to be called "Ogden," but which has been rechristened "Edison," N. J.

"Oh, yes," he said the other day. "I get home once in a while. As a rule I come down to the laboratory once a week—on Mondays." It must be said that Orange and the laboratory are feeling the effects of Mr. Edison's change of base of activity. The old laboratory, the scene of so many triumphs, is a lonesome spot nowadays. The working force is small, and the people of Orange bewail that the glory is departed from them. But the sun will shine on them again, sooner or later. It is impossible to divorce Edison from his first love, pure electrical science, and this flirtation with mining is being carried on because he believes that there is money in it. As he himself would say, in his graphic and direct language, he is "out for the dust" this time. Edison is most sanguine as to the success of his mining mills. "In June they will be started up full blast," he said to a Press reporter. "We'll have the largest mill of the kind in the world."

Mr. Edison explained how masses of gneiss rock containing crystals of magnetic iron ore were blasted out and crushed, and how the crystals were separated by a magnetic separator.

"Then," he added, "the crystals are put in the form of bricks by the machinery, and sent to the furnace for the purpose of being made into pig-iron. The process is simple enough in its results, but it is difficult in practice. Thirty-one mills have been started heretofore in the United States. Every one of them has been a failure. Oh, I knew when I started what I had to buck against.

"I am in splendid health and am cheerful. I am a good McKinley Republican, and I believe that prosperity is going to come back to the country, but it is going to come slowly and not in a night. These are not the days of miracles. The cheapening process has wiped out so much capital that it is going to take capital some time to get its second wind. People used to have money—the surplus of their business earnings—to invest in new enterprises, but that was all done away with in the Free Trade regime. There was no surplus to invest, and therefore there was no new investment, and new enterprises were likely to die a-borning.

"Now, I tell you that there is one sure standard of prosperity. When the laboring man—I mean the wage earner, because we are all laboring men—is prosperous, then we are all prosperous. If any man is going to make money when the wage earner ain't making good wages, I'd like to see him, and I'd like to know how to do it."

The reporter brought Mr. Edison back from sound politics and experimental mining and milling to electricity.

"What, in your experience up to date, is the greatest electrical discovery, leaving aside the telegraph and the telephone?" he asked.

"The greatest thing out is the Roentgen ray, so far," said Mr. Edison enthusiastically. "It is an undoubted benefit to mankind. Its real, humane and scientific value has now been demonstrated repeatedly. The surgeons are all getting and using the apparatus, and so are all the hospitals, and are using them for practical applications almost every day."

"Have you any brand-new electrical inventions, or plans for any?"

"Yes," was the reply. "I have got a number of things that are new, but that I am not quite ready to say anything about. I'd like to get them all right first and talk afterward."

"What do you think of the talk about a method of transmitting telegraphic messages without wires? Is such a means of communication likely to go beyond experiment? Is it practical and practicable?"

"Transmitting without wires?" said Mr. Edison, his blue eyes sparkling. "Why, I pioneered that business. I was the first one in this country who ever tried it. We had it practically for a number of years on the Lehigh Valley railroad—on the passenger trains for experiment and regularly on the construction trains. We were able to 'jump' messages as far as two hundred feet. Then the messages would be run along the wire for fifty miles. In this way messages were exchanged while the train was in motion. One was sent from New York to London and return. The static electric wave was what was used.

"As far back as 1880 we tried a number of experiments in this line at Menlo Park, with kites. The scheme I had was to telegraph at sea, the idea being to have a sail or flag, with tinsel woven in it, and to connect that down to the deck. The object was to see how far one could signal at sea from the top of the mast of a ship to another ship; but the land experiments were tried with the kites. We had a fine wire through the kite string and thin tinfoil on the kite. Then, away across on some hills, we had a man stationed with a hoop covered with paper in metallic foil. We exchanged signals there about one and three-quarter miles—that is the limit we got without proper apparatus. With apparatus we could possibly have gone three or four or five miles. At sea, with powerful apparatus, I could not see why they should not go fifteen or twenty miles. The electric static charge would run up and jump in all directions. M. A. Preece, of the British Post Office telegraph, has been trying some experiments. He has obtained better results than I did. I also see that an Italian has been trying it. His results were not any better than Mr. Preece's, if as good."

Mr. Edison does not believe in the possibility of telegraphing without wires to illimitable distances. "Because," he said, "according to natural law, there must be a limit. When you go twice as far away you have got four times the area. When you double the diameter of the thing you have made four times the area. A pound of butter covers so much surface spread a certain thickness. If the surface is doubled in width the butter gets very thin when you spread it out.

"Theoretically, if you throw a stone into the air you disturb the whole world—you have thrown it out of the centre of gravity. But practically the effect does not amount to much—is not noticeable. And so you may send out one of those electric waves, and perhaps it may go all over the world, but practically it grows so weak that after a certain distance it becomes ineffective."

There is a good deal of food for thought and speculation in the fact that this Protean genius of an Edison is only 50 years old, and that his strength, physical and mental, "is as the strength of ten." What new surprises will be given to the world before the end of this old nineteenth century?

Austria's Absorption of Gold.

The tariff bill has not yet been reported to the Senate, and when it gets there the debate upon it threatens to be a long one; the war between Greece and Turkey continues, and will probably not end until one or the other of the combatants is exhausted, or until the great powers, who have so mysteriously permitted the conflict to begin, interfere, for equally mysterious reasons, to stop it. In addition, gold is beginning to be exported again to Europe. These facts have had a depressing influence upon the stock market, limiting transactions and lowering prices. Buyers hold aloof and sellers have to tempt them by reducing their demands. To this general remark an exception must be made in favor of Standard Oil certificates, which, upon rumors of approaching large dividends, have risen to the highest figures they have ever attained.

Nevertheless, the tariff bill is bound to be passed sooner or later, and, in anticipation of it, importers have been hurrying in goods and thus swelling the customs receipts. The result is a replenishment of the treasury, which has already reduced the year's deficit from $50,000,000 to $30,000,000, and effectually obviated the possibility of the government's being obliged to sell bonds to meet its expenses, as it did under the previous administration, or that its $150,000,000 of gold will be reduced to anything near the $100,000,000 danger limit fixed by a false public sentiment. As to the war between Turkey and Greece, that, too, as has been said, must come to an end before long, either from the exhaustion of one or both of the combatants, or as the result of foreign intervention.

The export of gold is an unfavorable symptom rather because it indicates an absence of the activity in general business which so many deplore than for any other reason. This country produces gold, just as it produces wheat and cotton, and it consumes in the arts and in manufacturing less than half its product. Its needs for additional coinage have, of late, been small, so that it has had annually $20,000,000 at least to spare for export. Moreover, last year its net imports of gold were $60,000,000. Thus the treasury and the banks are oversupplied with the metal, and can furnish it more cheaply and easily than it can be obtained elsewhere. That under these conditions it should go abroad should not excite surprise.

The immediate cause of the draft on this country for gold seems to be the demand for it by Japan, Russia and Austria. The $100,000,000 which China paid to Japan were deposited, when they were paid, to the credit of Japan in the Bank of England, and all but $10,000,000 of it has been used by Japan in purchasing war material in Europe. Now, Japan, is about to establish her currency on a gold basis, and, it is said, will carry home this remaining $10,000,000 to enable her to accomplish her purpose. As to Austria, it was announced in London two weeks ago that her government was buying gold there for resumption purposes, and on the 20th of April the Vienna correspondent of the London Economist wrote to that journal that the Austro-Hungarian bank had purchased in London 7,000,000 florins, or $2,800,000 worth of gold, within the previous three weeks. He adds that Austria would have taken a larger amount than it did from the Bank of England if Japan and Russia had not applied at the same time. This gold was paid for with the proceeds of Austrian exchequer bills sold in London at a profit which more than covered the loss on the gold at the premium paid for it.

It will be five years next August since Austria began the work of refunding her currency, and of preparing to resume in gold the specie payments which she suspended nearly half a century ago. The revolutionary uprising in Hungary and in Italy in 1848, and the expenses of suppressing them, bankrupted the empire. Before it recovered its solvency, a war ensued with France in 1859, resulting in the loss of the Italian provinces, and, in 1866, another war with Prussia, in which Austria was defeated at Sadowa. The consequence of all these disasters was that the Austrian currency has, for fifty years, been one of irredeemable paper alone upon which the discount, as compared with specie, fluctuated until lately between 8 and 20 per cent. Before 1848 the standard of value was silver, and, as a step toward resumption in that metal, the government in 1879 suspended the coinage of it on private account. This introduced a new complication into the currency of the empire, silver coins being worth, like our dollars, more as coins than they were as bullion, and the paper money varying in value, as compared with gold, not according to the ratio between silver and gold, but as it was affected by local financial causes.

To remove these complications, and to place their currency upon a gold basis, the empire of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary, which, for all such purposes, constitute one nation, adopted on Aug. 2, 1891, a joint scheme for replacing with gold coin the paper money of the government, which then amounted to about $150,000,000 in our money, and thus, indirectly, for compelling the Austro-Hungary bank also to resume payment in gold. In place of the old unit of value, the florin, which, prior to 1848, was worth 50 cents in our money, but which in paper had settled down to about 40 cents in gold, a new unit called the crown was adopted, of half the value of the florin, or, say, about 20 cents in gold, it being provided that until the new currency was ready for distribution the existing silver and paper florins should each be a legal tender for two crowns.

The agreement between Austria and Hungary further provided that 70 per cent of the gold needed for the contemplated reform should be furnished by Austria, and the other 30 per cent by Hungary. Both countries immediately set about the task of obtaining the required gold and began selling bonds to enable them to accomplish it. The effects of their efforts were felt, then, as now, in this country, our exports of gold in 1892 amounting to $50,000,000, most of which went to Vienna, although we had, that year, an excess of merchandise exports of $32,000,000, besides one of silver exports of $32,000,000. The gold was obtained then, as it is obtained now, by purchases of it in market here in bars, at a small premium over coin, and it was a long time before our financiers discovered what was going on. The Bank of France, it will be remembered, facilitated the purchases by lending on the gold, at a low rate of interest, the money needed to make them.

These operations of 1892 have since been repeated at intervals, until, now, Hungary, has provided herself with the quota of gold allotted to her, and Austria needs only about $15,000,000 more of it to do the same. Already the volume of the notes of the dual empire has been reduced from the $150,000,000 at which it stood in 1892 to about $40,000,000, and Jan. 1, 1898, has been informally set as the date at which the redemption in gold at the rate of two new crowns for one old florin of this $40,000,000 will be made, at the pleasure of the holder. The redemption may be delayed to a later date by the failure of the negotiations now going on between Austria and Hungary as to the proportion in which each nation shall contribute hereafter to the joint funds of their army and their navy, Austria demanding from Hungary 35 per cent, while Hungary is willing to concede but 34 per cent. Possibly, too, Austria-Hungary may be drawn into a war with her neighboers on the east, in which event, of course, her resumption of specie payments would have to be postponed until a more favorable occasion.

One obstacle, which for a long time threatened to postpone indefinitely Austria's currency reform, was removed about six weeks ago by the harmonious termination of the dispute between the government and the Austro-Hungarian bank as to the terms upon which the present charter of the bank, which will expire with the end of this year, shall be renewed. Rather than yield to the demands of the government, the officers of the bank declared that they would put it into liquidation, which, considering that the bank is the fiscal agent of the government, would involve the organization of a new bank for the same purpose, and thus occasion great delay and confusion in the national finances. The agreement finally reached provides that the bank's charter shall be renewed for twelve years, that the loan by the bank to the government of $32,000,000 without interest, which it made as a condition of receiving its present charter, shall be paid down to $12,000,000; that the bank shall retain its privilege of issuing $80,000,000 in notes not covered by specie; and that, out of its profits, 4 per cent on the capital shall first be paid to its shareholders; that the profits over 4 per cent. shall be equally divided between the government and the shareholders, until the shareholders have received 6 per cent, and that all the additional profits shall be divided, one-third to the shareholders, and two-thirds to the government. When the new charter expires, the government will have the right to take the institution into its own hands by paying 760 florins for each 700 florins share.

The statement of the bank for April 15 last showed that its stock of gold at that date was about $130,000,000, and that of silver $50,000,000. Of the gold $64,000,000 was in the new crown currency. The outstanding circulation was $250,000,000, but what the bank's other liabilities were is not mentioned. That they are regarded as being amply secured appears, however, from the fact that for more than a year the premium on gold in Austrian currency has been merely nominal, and that gold can be had from the bank in small quantities at par. The bank, therefore, is well prepared to resume payments in gold in full whenever the government does.

Should the resumption in gold by Austria commence next January, as now expected, it could hardly fail to be soon followed by a similar resumption on the part of Russia. For such a step Russia has long been accumulating gold and has recently commenced the coinage of gold in coins of a value corresponding to the present actual gold value of the rouble, just as Austria has adopted a coinage equal in value to but four-fifths of her former gold coinage. At all events, both Russia and Austria, like Japan, have set about establishing the gold standard in actual practice, and if this country can help them by sending some of the surplus gold, we should be glad to do so.—Matthew Marshall, in New York Sun.

MAGNET POWER BIKE.

The Inventor Says It Will Draw All Nearby Wheels to It.

The latest and admittedly the most eccentric of bicycle ideas is now being given practical form in Stuttgart by Franz Steuben, an inventor whose eccentricity has caused his neighbors heretofore to make sport of him. The strange idea is an electro-magnetic bicycle, which, Steuben claims, will be possessed of magnetic power sufficient to draw to itself any other bicycle within a radius of fifteen feet.

This bicycle freak is a machine with a highly charged magnetic frame. Instead of the usual hollow steel tubing of which the ordinary bicycle is constituted, this electrical frame will be made of soft iron, closely wound with fine copper wire. Attached to the back of the frame, a short distance from the bottom, will be a small, very powerful dynamo. Two wires, electric feeders, connect the dynamo with the copper-wound frame. The dynamo is located over what in the ordinay machine is the small sprocket wheel, attached to the rear axle. Instead of this sprocket wheel, however, there will be a large cog-wheel grmly attached to the axle.

Just at the left of the big cog-wheel is a smaller wheel, which acts as a medium for the sprocket chain to pass over. As the rider causes the pedals of the machine to revolve the sprocket chain communicates motion to the main cog-wheel firmly attached to the axle, wheel to revolve, and this in turn, by meeting the cogs of the dynamo, puts the delicate machinery within into operation and thus generates the electricity.

"You see," said Steuben to the writer, "the faster the sprocket wheel revolves the greater will be the amount of electricity generated. This electricity, passing from the dynamo through the two feed wires, is carried to the wires which are wound around the soft iron frame work of the machine. This connects the frame and the bicycle with the powerful electro magnet, and its drawing power of attractiveness will be felt by any piece of steel within a radius of fifteen feet. I intend, in order to guard the rider of the machine thus magnetized from any accident through electrical shock, to insulate the saddle, handle bars and pedals."

The nature of the electrical attraction will be such that its effect on other wheels will not injure them nor prevent the riders thereof keeping their seats easily. All that it will be necessary to do is for those mounted on the wheels drawn toward the irresistible force to refrain from trying to become immovable objects.

If the rider of the electro-magnetic wheel should take a spin down Unter den Linden, for instance, with the electrical current glancing out on all sides with full force, he would be followed by a procession of machines as eagerly as the children once followed the Pied Piper of Hamlin long years ago. Steuben claims that the electrical attraction of his machine will not be of sufficient strength to cause other machines to collide with him, provided he exercises that skill of which any wheelman should be possessed. It is always the case when a piece of steel is drawn to a magnet that the contact of the two is sharp, but Steuben claims to have mastered a principle which will enable him to so construct his machine as to avoid this danger.

The inventor claims that withing the next month he will furnish a practical demonstration that his invention is not a chimerical affair.

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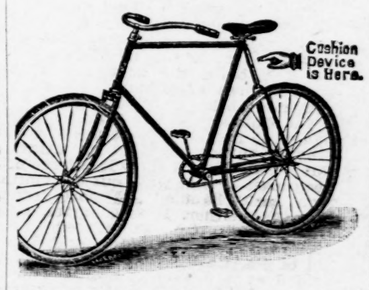

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PHONE, 229.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital,
Mortgagees and Trustees.
P. T. Massey, Attorney.

MARKETS MORE ACTIVE

Conditions Favorable for Moderate Improvement.

FOREIGN MARKETS REPORTED FIRMER

COTTON FELL SEVERAL POINTS, BUT RALLIED DURING THE DAY.

Reports From Cotton States Put a New Face on the Outlook—The Crop Further Advanced Than Usual—Large Crop Probable.

New York, May 4.—At the opening of the stock market this morning a little more active and better market was expected. The disposition of the majority of the brokers in the board was to support the market and work for a rally in the hope of stimulating new business, and as long as this sentiment predominated there was no use of going against it. Besides, thecon ditions surrounding the market were favorable for a moderate improvement. Not much more will go out this week. Progress is being made with the tariff bill, so that it will be reported to the full committee of the whole in the Senate about the 15th instant. The foreign markets were all firmer and showed a disposition toward improvement, and the increase of $25,263 in the earnings of the St. Paul railroad over last week was a agreeable surprise, and caused that stock to advance $1 per share, while the earnings of the Rock Island road shows a decrease of only $40,337, and a total decrease from January 1 of but $87,20. The Grangers and Internationals were all temporarily better. The better improvement in the market was, however, held in check to some extent by the continued weakness of the coal stocks, the heaviness of Gas and the break in Tobacco. Selling in these stocks was partly liquidation and selling by bear traders. The break in Tobacco was precipitated by sales of 1,000 shares by D. Hefrey, and then Weil & Williams sold it down. DeWitt, S. A. Walsh and other traders sold Gas on the opposition to the consolidation bill giving more favorable than had been expected. The Grangers, Coalers and Sugar opened up buoyant and active, with good class buying, but later reacted on liquidation and in sympathy with the selling noted above.

Ladenburg bought 2,000 shares of St. Paul, supposed to be for foreign account. Traders also bought. London sold a little Louisville and Nashville. The rest of the trading was scattering and featureless. The improvement in the Coalers was based on the better earnings of Jersey Central than had been expected.

A sugar refiner not in the American Sugar company figures that the sugar schedule as wired here is a little better than the present Wilson tariff, and very much better than the Dingley schedule. These advices caused an advance in Sugar of 3 points. There was a disposition in the room to credit the reports of a modification by the Senate committee of the sugar schedule in the Dingley bill. The strength of the stock, however, is evidence that some gain is expected as a result of the change. There is some reason for believing that Senator Jones, whose power in the matter is considerable, takes the position that he does not wish to discriminate either for or against the Sugar company, but wishes to treat it merely as a domestic industry of importance.

The Missouri Pacific statement shows gross earnings for the fourth week in April to have increased $34,000 and to have increased $44,000 for the month, and $55,000 from July 1.

Athens cables: "It is said that the powers have made overtures to Greece for peace, but the government declines. King George will remain here for the present. The Turks wanted an armistice to bury their dead, and it is being tacitly observed."

The Cotton Oil directors met today and declared a 3 per cent dividend on preferred stock.

Points were current yesterday, as they have been for some time, to buy Northern Pacific securities, especially the preferred stock. To those who asked for explanations the answer was made that changes shortly to be made in the presidency and probably in other offices are the reasons. As regards changes in the presidency, it has already been stated that the programme is to replace Mr. Winter with Mr. Lamont. There is no objection in the board to Mr. Lamont personally, except perhaps on the score that his experience in practical railroading has not been very large, but there is a strong party in the board that is unwilling to make alliances with Great Northern, and this party is rather opposed to Mr. Lament on the ground that his affiliations are such as to favorably dispose him toward such an alliance.

The regular 1½ per cent dividend on Chicago Gas will be declared some time this week, probably Wednesday. The companies so far this year have earned in excess of six per cent. per annum. The Ogden Gas people are making strong claims as to their ability to defeat the gas consolidation bill at Springfield and will have an opportunity tomorrow after noon to state their case to the committee on corporations, which has the bill in charge. The strength of the Ogden Gas before the legislature is said to be overestimated, as the object of the opposition is well understood at the capital.

A good authority on the affairs of the Sugar company said last night: "We are in better shape than ever before. Our long fight brought competition to reason and is likely to keep the market steady for a good while. We have advanced prices two cents a gallon and further advance may occur soon. We are making money and doing a ratio of cost which means that we can go into the business with any degree of making money in a regular way without a willingness ta put up a few dollars at the outset in order to get rate on the scale necessary to get the best operating cost. The company is making money now and ought to have fair profits henceforth."

London, May 4.—Consols are strong at 112⅝@112¾. American stocks up a point from opening, firm without special feature. In other markets the feature is the strength of English rails, in which there is good investment buying. Cotton opened quiet and easy at 1 to 2 points decline, in sympathy with the disappointing Liverpool cables. In trying to hold the market, the bulls bought quite freely. Outside business was very light, and Seidenberg, Munn, Levy, New Orleans and Liverpool were sellers. The receipts are coming in large and the weather map shows continued fine weather all over the south, with the conditions most favorable for the completion of planting operations and the development of the crop.

Liverpool sales 8,000 bales. Futures 1 to 1½ points lower than last evening on near positions, while new crop months are 2 to 2½ points down. The decline abroad is undoubtedly due to better crop reports which appear to emanate from New Orleans, and advices from different sections of the south, but more particularly from Texas, stating that a large crop is being planted; the cotton which is already up has a good stand and a good deal has been chopped out.

Buying of cotton by a large Greek house stopped the decline here. Texas movement now compares with heavy receipts last year. Total Houston last year in May was 15,000 bales.

Wheat—Wheat had a very weak day to-day, especially in the late trading, when the market broke badly under general heavy liquidation and bear raids, influenced largely by the absence of outside support and the falling off in the cash and export demand. The market has opened easy and ½ cent lower, owing to Liverpool's failure to respond to our advance of late yesterday, and liquidation by traders caused a further decline of ¼ to ½ cent. Northwest receipts or but 399 cars, and Bradstreets' statement showing the decrease in the world's visible for week equivalent to 6,216,000 bushels, caused a sharp recovery. Outside buyers were not attracted, however, and the pressure to liquidate increased. St. Louis sold very heavily, and the market began to weaken; early buyers became demoralized, and a general selling movement was inauguarted, which continued up to the close. The export trade here was light, and so was the cash demand in the West. The weather conditions in the winter and spring wheat belts were very favorable, being clear and warmer, while more needed rains fell in California. The liquidation was the best thing that could happen to the market, as it removes just so much of the weak long interest, which has been hovering over it and militating against any permanet improvement in values. Prices are getting down to the export basis and there will be more doing for this account on any further decline.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, May 4.—Money 1½@1¾c on call. Commercial paper quiet. Sterling exchange quiet, closing a shade lower. Posted rates for sterling $4.87 for long bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates, long, $4.86@4.86¼.

LONDON MONEY.

London, May 4.—12:30 P. M.—Consols for both money and the account, 112⅝.

Stocks

Am. Spirits Mfg Co	10½
pref'd	
J. Central	79½
Missouri Pacific	13¼
Omaha	59¼
pref'd	139
W. & L. E.	8
pref'd	2⅝
Union Pacific	5½
C. C. C. & St. L	28½
pref'd	
N. Y. Central	99⅝
Canada Southern	47
Del., Lack. & W.	148¾
Lake Shore	162
N. W.	104½
pref'd	153
Pacific Mail	27½
Rock Island	62¾
Wabash	4½
pref'd	12¾
Sus. & Western	7⅞
pref'd	21
General Electric	31½
Delaware & Hudson	107¾
C. & O	16⅝
Mobile & Ohio	16
Pullman Palace Car Co	157½
U. S. Rubber	13½
pref'd	63
Silver Certificates	
Southern Railway	7½
pref'd	26¼
Standard Rope & Twine	6¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	19⅝
Atchison	10½
pref'd	19½
American Cotton Oil	11½
pref'd	58
Erie	12¼
Laclede Gas	22½
Manhattan	83½
Western Union	77¼
American Tobacco	69¼
pref'd	101
L. E. & W.	14½
pref'd	63
Denver & Rio Grande	9¼
pref'd	37⅝
Northern Pacific	12⅝
pref'd	35⅞
B. & Q.	73½
Ontario & Western	
Illinois Central	92¼
Chicago Gas	82½
Colorado Fuel and Iron	16
Hocking Valley	1⅝
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	10⅝
pref'd	27¼
L. & N.	44
B & O	12¼
St. Paul	73⅝
pref'd	131
Texas Pacific	8⅜
Sugar	117⅝
pref'd	103⅜
Bay State Gas	9¼
Lead	22½
pref'd	90¼
U. S. Leather	6
pref'd	53¼
Reading	18⅝
Canadian Pacific	53
Consolidated Gas	162½
Michigan Central	95
North American	3⅞

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm'r's' B'k	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston 8's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	...	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	127½	128
Caraleigh Phospate W'k's	100	105
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R.	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R.	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1907	101½	102
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	106½	107½
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co.	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co.	...	...

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict good middling	7⅝ to 7¾
Good middling	7½ to 7⅝
Strict middling	7½
Middling	7⅜ to 7½

Prices firm.

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 32 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York, May 4.—Cotton futures closed quiet. Total sales, 113,400 bales. January, 6.87; February, 6.90; March, 6.93; May, 7.27; June, 7.30; July, 7.34; August, 7.33; September, 7.03; October, 6.83; November, 6.82; December, 6.84.

NEW YORK SPOTS.

New York, May 4.—Spot market, steady at decline of ⅛c. Middling upland, 7⅝c. Total sales, 1,519 bales.

COTTON AT THE PORTS.

New York, May 4.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the ports to-day: Boston, 406; Charleston, 15; Galveston, 729; Mobile, 303; New Orleans, 5,507; Norfolk, 150; Savannah, 2,098; Wilmington, 10; Augusta, 115; Houston, 858; Memphis, 96; St. Louis, 223.

COTTON RECEIPTS TO-MORROW.

Houston, Tex., May 4.—The estimated receipts at this port to-morrow is 1,200 to 1,400 bales, and at New Orleans, 200 to 800 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES.

Liverpool, 12:30 P. M.—Spot quiet, prices lower. American middling, 4 7-32d.; sales estimated 8,000; speculation and export, 500; receipts, 14,000; American, 9,600.

Futures opened quiet; demand moderate.

May, 4.09; May andJune, 4.08; June and July, 4.07; July and August, 4.06; August nad September, 4.03; October and November 3.52; December and January, 3.49; January and February, 3.49; February and March, 3.49.

Futures steady at the decline.

Liverpool, 2 P. M.—May 4.09; May and June 4.07@4.08; June and July 4.06@4.07; July and August 4.05@4.06; August and September 4.02@4.03; September and October 3.53; October and November 3.52; November and December 3.49@3.50; December and anuary 3.48b; January and February 3.48b; February and March 3.48@3.49.

Futures barely steady.

Liverpool, 4 P. M.—Futures closed barely steady at the decline.

May 4.08@4.09; May and June 4.07; June and July 4.06; July and August 4.05; August and September 4.02; September and October 3.57@3.58; October and November 3.51@3.52; November and December 3.49; December and January 3.47@3.48; January and February 3.47@3.48; February and March 3.48.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, May 4.—Wheat—Spot lower; sales 64,000 bushels; No. 1 northern spring New York, 79¼c; No. 1 Duluth, 75¾c. Future sales 885,000 bushels; closing, May 76¾c; June, 75¾c.

Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, in elevator, 29c. Future sales 330,000 bushels; closing, May 28¾c; July 30c.

Oats strong; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3, white, 24½c. Future sales 28,000 bushels; closing, May 27⅞c; June 27¼c.

Flour fairly active; sales 13,200 barrels.

Coffee—Rio, spot, quiet but firm; No. 7, 8c; sales 40,000 bags of No. 7 to arrive.

Naval stores unchanged.

Lard quiet; prime $4.30.

Pork steady; mess $8.75@9.25.

Sugar—Raw, quiet; 89 degrees test 2¾c; 96 degrees test 3¼@3 5-16c; sales 5,000 bags; centrifugals at 3 5-16c. Refined unchanged.

Turpentine quiet at 30½c.

Rosin dull; common to good strained $1.65; tar quiet at $1.50@1.65; pitch easy at $1.80@1.85.

Cotton seed oil easy; prime crude at 20@20½c; yellow at 24c.

Peanuts quiet; fancy 3⅝@3¾c.

Ocean freights dull; grain to Liverpool 2¼d.

Wool firm; domestic fleece 16@21c; pulled 15@20c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE.

Baltimore, May 4.—Flour—Firm, unchanged.

Wheat—Lower; spot and month, 63¾@64; July, 73¼ asked.

Corn—Easy; spot and month, 28½@28⅝; June, 28½@28¾; July, 29@1⅛; August, 29½@3¼@; steamer mixed, 26@1⅛. Southern white and yellow, 31.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 26@27; No.

Hay—Firm; steady demand; No. 1 2 mixed, 23½@24.

timothy, $14@14.50.

Grain Freights—Dull.

Sugar—Unchanged.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, May 4.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
July	70¼	69
Sept	66⅝	65⅝
CORN—		
July	25	24½
Sept	26¼	25⅞
OATS—		
July	17¼	17⅛
Sept	18⅛	17⅛
PORK—		
July	$8 60	$8 52
Sept		
LARD—		
July	4 10	4 05
Sept	4 20	4 15
RIBS—		
May	4 65	4 60
July	4 70	4 65

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, May 4.—At the close of business in Liverpool to-day quotations were from 1½ on the near to 2½ points on the new crop months lower than yesterday. The lower quotations are due entirely to telegraphic advices of more favorable crop reports from the cotton belt. Opening quotations in New York wer about 2 points under last night. As the day advanced this loss was increased until six points represented the decline. As was the case yesterday, some free buying by prominent export houses turned the market at the low point, and there has been up to this writing a slight rally until opening prices are again almost reached. A result which yesterday's decline had not made evident, made its appearance to-day, liquidation for account of speculative holders who have become, perhaps, a trifle too easily discouraged.

There seems to have been a complete change in the character of the advices received from the South. A week ago the outlook was very gloomy. To-day reports are being received that the crop is further advanced than for many years at this time. The bulk of the good reports come from Texas, and as Texas produces so large a part of the total output ofcotton these advices are not without effect. The rain of Sunday on the eastern part of the cotton belt was very heavy, but the weather has become hot and forcing, and if conditions are at all favorable we shall doubtless raise a large crop.

PRICE, M'CORMICK & CO.

Chicago, Ill., May 4.—Wheat—Cables were uniformly higher, but our market was inclined to be unresponive, and opened lower on fine weather and improved crop prospects. Liquidation of long wheat was the order of the day, and it came out freely from start to finish. The only reaction came on the announcemnt of a 6,000,000 bushel decrease in the world's visible supply, but instead of being permanent it was seized upon as a selling spot by bears, and the decline was renewed with increased weakness, which closed the market 1½c. lower than last night. It looks to us that the decline is not yet over, and so long as the export demand and brilliant spring wheat prospects continue the trade will be inclined to overlook the decreasing supplies and statistical strength of the old crop. Kansas, Ohio and California outlook is even more favorable than previously reported.

Corn and Oats weakened also on weather conditions, and bears pressed their advantage, forgetting the millions of bushels of corn that are rotting in cribs and the millions of acres of water soaked fields that should have been planted two weeks ago.

Provisions depressed by light trade and large recipts of hogs.

KENNETT, HARRIS & CO.

Told You So.

New York, May 4.—For the information of those brokers who did not take advantage of the Tribune's special financial and commercial correspondent's predictions on cotton futures, but laughed sarcastically at a prophecy being made on wheat, they considered non-important factors in the market, your correspondent gives some figures, which tells of the dollars and cents that jingle in the pockets of the wise brokers and speculators who followed the Tribune's good advice.

On April 23d, I stated in this letter that May cotton futures would advance 20 points within the next week. On the following Tuesday, the 20-point advance was realized, when I further predicted that May futures would touch 7.45, and then decline. The latter point was reached, and passed (7.48) on Thursday, April 29th, when the decline, just as predicted, began. To-day May cotton futures closed at 7.27, 21 points below Thursday's closing. Now, to those that "hooted" at my assumption as a prophet, read this:

Had you bought May cotton at 7.07, and held until 7.45 was reached—38 points—on a hundred-bale lot, you would have realized $190. Then had you turned immediately and sold at 7.45, and held until to-day—18 points—$90 in good cash would be in your inside pocket. Taking the matter as a whole, had the predictions been followed to a point, you would have just had $280 in clean cash added to your bank account on a hundred dollar trade.

I had the pleasure of meeting several of the wiser speculators, and 25-cent cigars "flowed freely," while at the same time, they were loud in their praise of the predictions made in The Tribune.

WHIPPED MORMON ELDERS.

Gov. Johnston of Alabama Directs That the Missionaries Shall be Protected.

Montgomery, Ala., May 4.—One night last week some residents of Jackson county carried into the woods, stripped, and severely whipped two Mormon elders. The elders subsequently appealed to Gov. Johnston for protection, saying that they had been threatened with death if they remained in the State. The Governor has promised to protect them and has instructed the Sheriff of the county to make them his special charge. The Governor says the Constitution of the State guarantees religious liberty and that the Mormons are entitled to it.

Employed a Fine Lawyer.

"Good lawyer?" repeated the man who had been acquitted in answer to a question. "Well, I should say so. Ever since I heard him plead my case I've had such a good opinion of myself that I keep looking around to see if the wings are sprouting. And before that I thought I was guilty."—Chicago Post.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year $6 00
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TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

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C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line: at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager
W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt.
W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

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RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Virginia and North Carolina—Generally fair in western and occasional showers in eastern portions; warmer; variable winds, becoming northerly.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Wednesday, fair weather.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	63	.00	N. W.	Cloudy.
Charlotte	64	.00	N. W.	Cloudy.
Wilmington	64	.00	N. E.	Clear.
Hatteras	56	.00	S. E.	Pt'ly Cl'dy.
Washington	56	.00	N. W.	Cloudy.
New York	52	.00	S. W.	Cloudy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 56; normal, 64; departure 8

Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .14; departure, .14.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 22 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 118 degrees

Excess of rainfall since May 1st, .29 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.34 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The weather has become slightly warmer over the entire country, no station reporting a temperature at 8 a. m. as low as 40 degrees. Fine, clear weather continues to prevail in the central valley and southern and eastern States, except that it continues cloudy over the east Lake region.

Increasing cloudiness and rain prevails over Texas. The barometer is low over the St. Lawrence valley and is falling in the extreme northwest. The barometer is high in the central Mississippi valley and westward.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Governor Russell has returned from Wilmington.

Mr. George W. Marsh, of Nashville, is in the city.

Col. J. B. Broadfoot, of Fayetteville, is in the city.

Miss Essie King, of Albany, N. Y., is visiting in the city.

Judge E. W. Timberlake has gone to New Bern to hold court.

Messrs. C. P. and G. M. Harden, of Durham, are at the Park.

Mr. E. P. Kyle, soliciting agent for the S. A. L. at Fayetteville, is in the city.

Miss Mary Litchford has returned from an extended visit in Washington.

J. L. Vest, of Tobaccoville, Forsyth county, is registered at the Branson House.

Miss Eliza Primrose has returned from a visit to relatives in Washington, D. C.

Messrs. W. K. Walker, Joe Newman, W. W. King and W. J. Harris, of Wilmington, are at the Park.

Mr. W. H. Riddick was in the city yesterday. He was unanimously elected Mayor of Youngsville Monday.

Mrs. W. A. Montgomery has issued cards to a reception which she will give complimentary to Mrs. Russell, April 7th.

Mr. T. P. Sale has been chosen a delegate to the Grand Lodge, K. of P., which will meet in Charlotte on the third Tuesday in June.

The Raleigh Nationals, through their manager, Jack Winslow, have arranged for a game with the Washington, D. C., team. The date has not been settled yet.

Miss Margaret Harris, of Raleigh, who has been visiting Miss Minnie Brock, went to Mocksville Saturday evening to visit her sister, Mrs. W. X. Coley.—Winston Sentinel.

Frank Hege, of Raleigh, spent Sunday with his wife and daughter in Salem. He returned home today. Mrs. Hege will spend some time here.—Winston Sentinel.

Mr. William J. Andrews is spending a few days in the city with his parents. He has just returned from Mexico and it is gratifying to his many friends to have him in the city for even a few days.

Mr. J. A. Tucker left yesterday for Cedar Rock, Franklin county. Today he and Miss Pearce, of that place, will be married. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker will then leave for the North, where they will spend about ten days. The couple will be warmly welcomed to Raleigh by Mr. Tucker's host of friends.

A QUEER WAGER.

Sherwood Upchurch Pays His Election Bet.

A novel election wager was paid in this city yesterday. As notice was given in the morning paper, a crowd gathered on Fayetteville street to witness the performance. A few minutes after 12 o'clock Mr. Sherwood Upchurch began rolling Mr. Ed. Scarboro down Fayetteville street from the capitol gate to the Yarboro House in a wheelbarrow in fulfilment of a bet. Mr. Upchurch bet Mr. Scarboro that not a Democratic alderman would be elected in the Third ward and, if one was elected, he agreed to roll Mr. Scarboro down the street in a wheelbarrow, smoke a cabbage-leaf cigar, eat a raw onion and take a drink of the vilest corn whiskey obtainable. Mr. Upchurch took off his coat and went at his work like a man. Before he began the journey with the wheelbarrow he promised Mr. Scarboro not to turn him over if he would let him off from the whiskey. The agreement was made. Mr. Scarboro carried a banner bearing the words: "Hurrah for the jolly 3d." After the wheelbarrow performance was over and the cigar was smoked, Mr. Upchurch stood upon the scales in the centre of the market and ate a raw onion as large as your fist.

Cary Went Republican.

Cary has gone Republican. The news reached the city last evening that Mayor Angier was re-elected yesterday. The Republicans not only elected the mayor, but also all of the town commissioners. Mayor Angier has made such an excellent official that the Democrats saw that it would be useless to oppose him, so he was chosen without opposition. The people of Cary are to be congratulated on their choice.

The brotherhood of St. Andrew of the church of the Good Shepherd will hold their regular monthly meeting tonight in the robing-room of the church at 8 o'clock.

Local News.

At a meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union Monday evening at the First Baptist church Mr. L. A. Myers was elected president for the next six months.

The directors of the Raleigh insane asylum will meet at that institution today. There are three vacancies on the board which the Governor is expected to fill at any time.

Mr. John Harrell has received a projecting cineograph, one of Edison's recent inventions. He will give an exhibition with it in the Academy of Music this month.

Invitations have been received by the fire companies of this city to attend the firemen's tournament at Charlotte, May 20th. It is not probable that any of them can attend.

It is estimated by those who are in a position to know that ther are not less than 1,740 bicycles now being used in Raleigh. There may be some more but certainly not any less than that number.

There is to be a lawn social at the A. and M. College Friday evening, May 7th, from 8 to 11 o'clock. The proceeds will be devoted to the sending of delegates to the Y. M. C. A. summer school to be held this year at Knoxville, Tenn. The public is cordially invited to attend.

The keeping of street car tickets on sale at thestore of Messrs. Sherwood Higgs & Co. is proving a great convenience to the people. They are among the most enterprising firms in the city, and never miss an opportunity to accommodate their patrons. The tickets are sold 20 for 90 cents.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

An Interesting Paper Read at the Monthly Meeting Yesterday.

There was quite an interesting session of the Ladies' Missionary Society of Tabernacle Baptist church yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held in the Sunday-school room of the church and was quite largely attended. It was the regular monthly session.

A special feature of the programme was a paper read by Miss Reed, the new church missionary. Her subject was missions, and the ladies were delighted with her treatment of the subject, pronouncing it to have been one of the most comprehensive and pointed treating of the subject from a Baptist standpoint that they have ever heard.

Dr. Simms also attended the meeting, and made an appropriate talk. The Tabernacle church is doing some excellent work and is proving a valuable auxiliary to the church in the mission work.

It will be of interest in this connection to note that Miss Reid, the lady missionary of Tabernacle church is now making her home with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Weathers, on Bloodworth street. Until the last few days she has been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Broughton.

JURISDICTION EXTENDED.

Railroad Commission to Watch Over Street Car Companies.

It is not generally known that in future the railroad commission will have a jurisdiction over street railway systems of the State similar to that now exercised over regular railroad companies. Such is nevertheless the case, a bill to this effect having passed the last Legislature in the form of an act amendatory to the act establishing the commission.

Under the provisions of this act it will be necessary for the street car companies to file with the commission an annual detailed report showing the earnings and operating expenses, miles of track, number of cars, trips made, etc. In addition to this, it devolves upon the commission to investigate and regulate the fare and freight charges and hear all complaints against the companies by citizens.

Mr. H. C. Brown, the efficient clerk for the department, is now preparing for the printers a series of blanks which will be issued about June 1st. These will cover a full report, as outlined above.

There is to be no session of the commission this week, but Clerks Brown and Fagan are busy with correspondence relating to cases now pending before the commission.

STRIVING FOR MASTERY.

Certain Schools Ask the Board of Education to Take Sides.

As has been stated in The Tribune on several occasions, there is considerable dissension among the leading spirits of two or three of the colored normal schools of the State and this dissension is just now waxing quite warm by reason of the fact that very soon the new local boards of trustees will meet to elect faculties, and factions are striving for the mastery. Several parties have written to the superintendent of public instruction urging that he promise to them his support for certain men for these positions. Mr. Mebane, however, is studiously avoiding any such course and in reply to these importunings only makes the following characteristic reply to wit:

"I cannot and will not make any promises to support any special man in the State colored normal schools of whom I know nothing. The local board must select the teachers, but their selection must be subject to the State board of education. Let the very best men be selected for the schools regardless of politics. We want educators in the schools and not politicians."

EDENTON STREET REVIVAL

Large Attendance and Much Interest Last Night.

"Prisoners of Hope" was the theme of quite an effective sermon by Pastor Norman at Edenton Street Methodist church last night. There was quite a large audience and much interest was manifested.

The revival services are growing more and more interesting with each service, and Dr. Norman and his church workers are highly pleased with the results being accomplished.

During the services last night there were several professions of faith and a large number of persons manifested interest and went up to the altar for prayer.

There will be a prayer service at 10:30 o'clock this morning and sermon and song service at 8 tonight.

Successful Birthday Party.

The "birthday party" given in the parlors of the Branson House last night by the Central Methodist church proved quite an enjoyable event and netted a net sum for the church.

Quite a number of friends attended and all were most pleasantly entertained. Each person paid as an admission fee as many pennies as they were years old.

A very interesting program was prepared consisting of music, recitations and other enjoyable features. Refreshments were served.

A. B. STRONACH

YOURS TO-DAY.

Yours today at one-half the price for which they were manufactured to sell. An entirely new line of wash dress goods.

Valois Lace Lawns.

Black grounds with white and colored figures and flowers. Made to sell at 15c; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Guipure Lace Lawns.

Light tinted grounds with figures and sprays of flowers. Made to sell at 15c; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Lawn Stripes.

White grounds with small and large figures and flowers. Made to sell at 15c.; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Irish Lawns.

Cool dainty patterns. Made to sell at 12½c.; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Silk Striped Challies.

Made to sell at 25c.; yours today, per yard, 10c

French Organdies.

In new designs for waists and dresses. Were 25c; yours today, per yard, 15c

Scotch Dimities.

Dainty patterns in figures and flowers. Were 15c; yours today, per yard, 8 1-3c

Linen Colored Lattice Batistes.

For Waists and dresses. Made to sell at 25c.; yours today, per yard, 15c

American Organdies.

Clever imitations of French ideas. Made to sell at 15c.; yours today, per yard, 8 1-3c

The Ladies say we carry the Prettiest Line of Wash Goods in the State.

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Crops Made Comparatively Slow Growth.

The week ending Monday, May 3d, was again generally favorable for farm work, but crops made comparatively slow growth on account of the drought which was, however, broken throughout the State by generous rains April 30th and on May 1st. In a few counties the rainfall was quite heavy, but averaged for the State about 1.50 inches. The week was fairly bright and warm until Sunday, when it turned cold. The cold weather following the rain will check the growth a little, but the prospects are now decidedly better.

Eastern District—Crops made slow growth this week on account of the dry weather, but farm work progressed favorably, as grass is not yet troublesome. The early part of the week was cool in the northeast portion, with light frosts, doing no damage, but over the greater portion of the district the weather was bright and warm. Sunday after the rain was very cool. The drought was broken by fine showers Friday and Saturday, which thoroughly soaked the ground, so that prospects for next week are much better. Cotton is pretty well all planted, except in the northern portion, and a good stand is now insured. Corn is about all planted and some being plowed; generally a poor stand reported; some damage by cut-worms. Irish potatoes are coming out again. Gardens look better. Very large shipments of berries and truck took place this week. Transplanting tobacco progressing. Some water-mellons up and looking well.

Central District—A generally fair week; warm during the day up to Sunday, but too cool at night for growth. Land dry and in bad condition up to Friday. Very beneficial and much needed rains fell Friday and Saturday. Perhaps the bulk of the cotton crop has been planted and is coming up slowly; a good stand now assured. Some corn still to be planted; early planted not a good stand and some is being plowed up and planted over, but late planted is coming up better. Some tobacco plants were set out and transplanting will be in full swing next week. Small grains, wheat, oats and rye, are heading and look well, except where chinch bugs are committing their depredations. Strawberries are getting ripe. Cabbages are being set out. Some crimson clover is ready to cut. Potatoes are recovering from the frost.

Western District—A comparatively warm, dry week; too dry to plow uplands, but a great deal of lowlands were planted to corn. Light showers occurred on the 26th and the drought was broken by a general and much needed rain on Friday and Saturday. Farm work progressed favorably. Cotton and corn are still being planted and first planted is coming up nicely. Wheat and oats look most excellent; a little yellowing near the ground, but very little rust reported; some damage feared by chinch bugs. Cabbages and tomatoes being transplanted. Irish potatoes doing well; sweet potato slips nearly large enough to transplant. Prospects still good for the apple crop. In mountain sections the forests are being robed in green.

The Baptist Convention.

The Seaboard Air Line will run a special train from Norfolk to Wilmington today for the benefit of those desiring to attend the Baptist convention which convenes today. This train will leave Raleigh about 12 o'clock and will make a quick run to Wilmington. A large number of the leading Baptists of our city will take this train.

This special will be run under the special supervision of the Seaboard passenger department and will be fitted up with all convenience for travel.

The special will arrive in Raleigh at 12:30 and the passengers will dine at the Park Hotel. Services will probably be held in the chapel car while it is in the city.

Cut Roses.

Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 113.

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SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1897.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at $4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1897.

For further particulars write or call on

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Southern Ry., Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. GREEN,
General Superintendent.
W. A. TURK,
General Passenger Agent.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina:

Truth, only ten cents per annum. We will send to any non Catholic in North Carolina at the rate of only ten cents per annum, Truth, a Catholic Magazine—Monthly—devoted to giving True explanations of the Catholic Church, that is, the Catholic Church as it is, not as misrepresented and caricatured.

Address, Rev. Thos. F. PRICE, Manager Truth, Raleigh, N. C.

Truth can be found at the Book Store of Williams & Co., Fayetteville St., Raleigh. Williams & Co. also take subscriptions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED, four wide-awake men to travel for The Tribune. Salary and expenses paid. Apply Tribune office between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to

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Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

NEWS AT JONES'.

FLOWERS AND SAILORS.

It pays to buy at Jones—you save money, you get goods that you want and they are right in style—we want you to see these new things, they have just come; two-toned Mailla Sailors, Split and Bephyr straws, in wide brims and medium crowns, several shapes. We never had as many styles of sailors as now, and in all prices, from 10c. to $2.50.

Mousseline de Sair, Chiffons, plaited chiffons, and Maline in all colors. Lovely new flowers, in poppies, roses, daisies, violets in purple and black, nice silk goods, all fresh, new arrivals, and prices are lower than ever.

RIBBONS—This has been a wonderful ribbon season so far, and the outlook is for it to continue unabated, especially in the lighter fabrics, as Taffetas in plain and morie effects. Gauzes in plain and stripes, and the new satin ribbons, which are of more of a gauzy fabric than the old styles. We have a magnificent line of ribbons from the very lowest to the handsomest, and our ribbon prices are the talk of the town—they are remarkably cheap, just so in the wash goods you wont find prettier styles in the city, this department is growing in popularity—every day. Right styles, right quality and right prices, these make the department grow. We are like a lady writing to her best friend, we have so much to tell you it would take a week, and then this whole paper would hardly hold all. We'll tell you about some other good things Monday. Don't forget to buy your writing paper, 10c. per pound.

W. E. JONES.

New Shoe Store!

UNPRECEDENTED SHOE BARGAINS.

Ladies' Black, Tan and Chocolate Oxford Ties, heel or spring heel, sold in all stores for $1.25 and $1.50—our price 75c.

Misses Oxford Ties 11½ to 2, worth $1.00, our price 65c.

Children's Oxford Ties, 8½ to 2, worth $1.00, our price 60c.

Above goods were bought at a sacrifice for cash.

Below are Goods Manufactured for Us.

Black, Chocolate and Ox-blood Oxford Ties, Strap Sandals, &c., from $1.00 to $3.50. We will make this a gala week in the Shoe Trade.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayetteville Street.

ICE CREAM SODA.

That is the popular drink now. Only a year or two ago would not sell it because they said it was too expensive, but we are serving it to our customers "just right"

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